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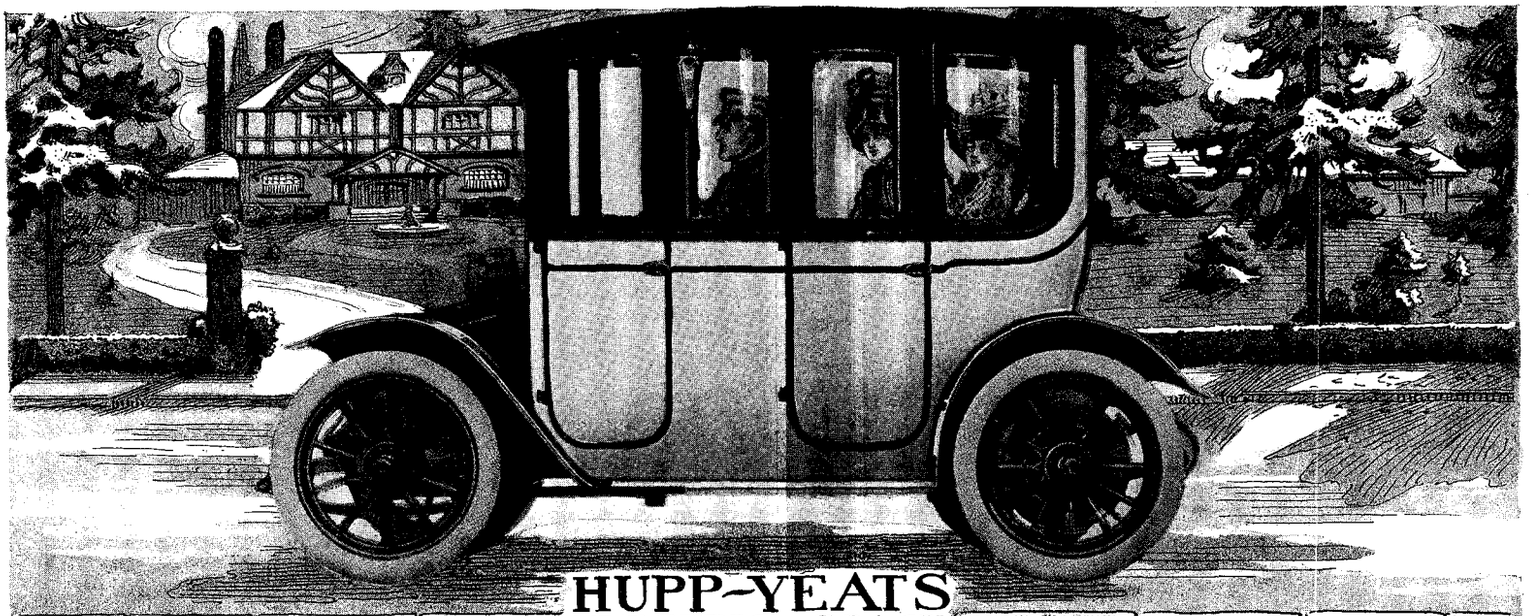

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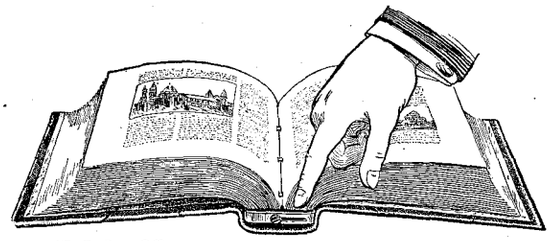

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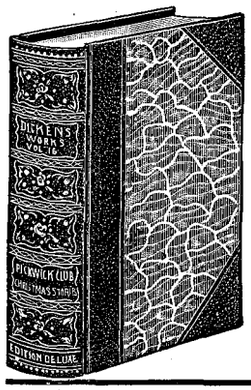

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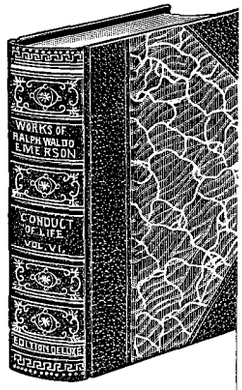

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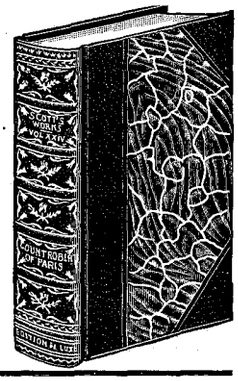

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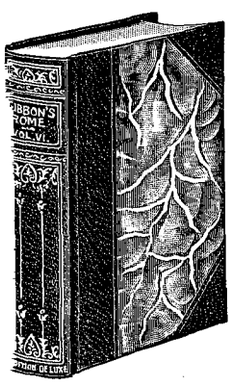

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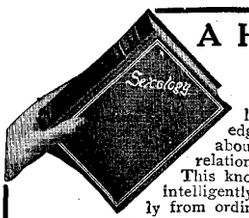

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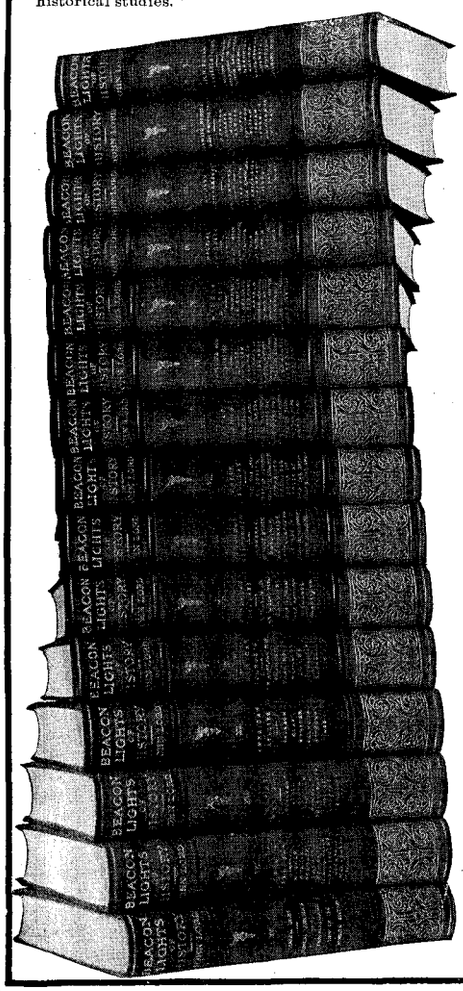

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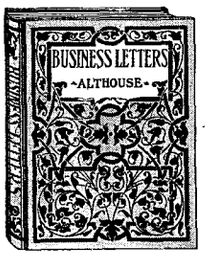

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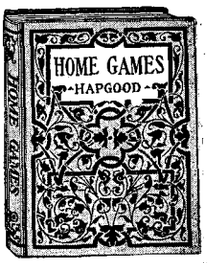

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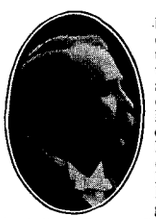

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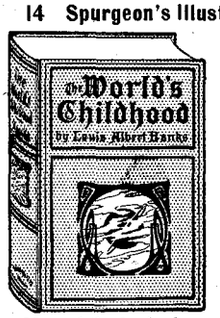

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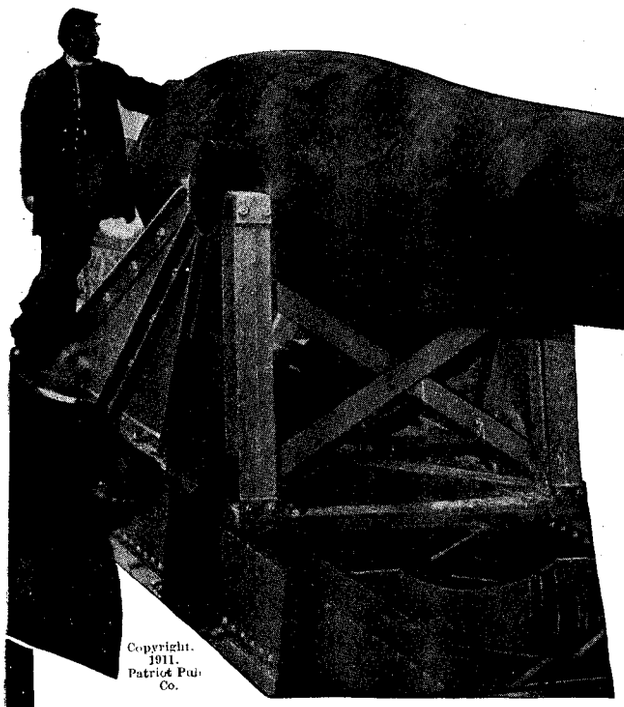

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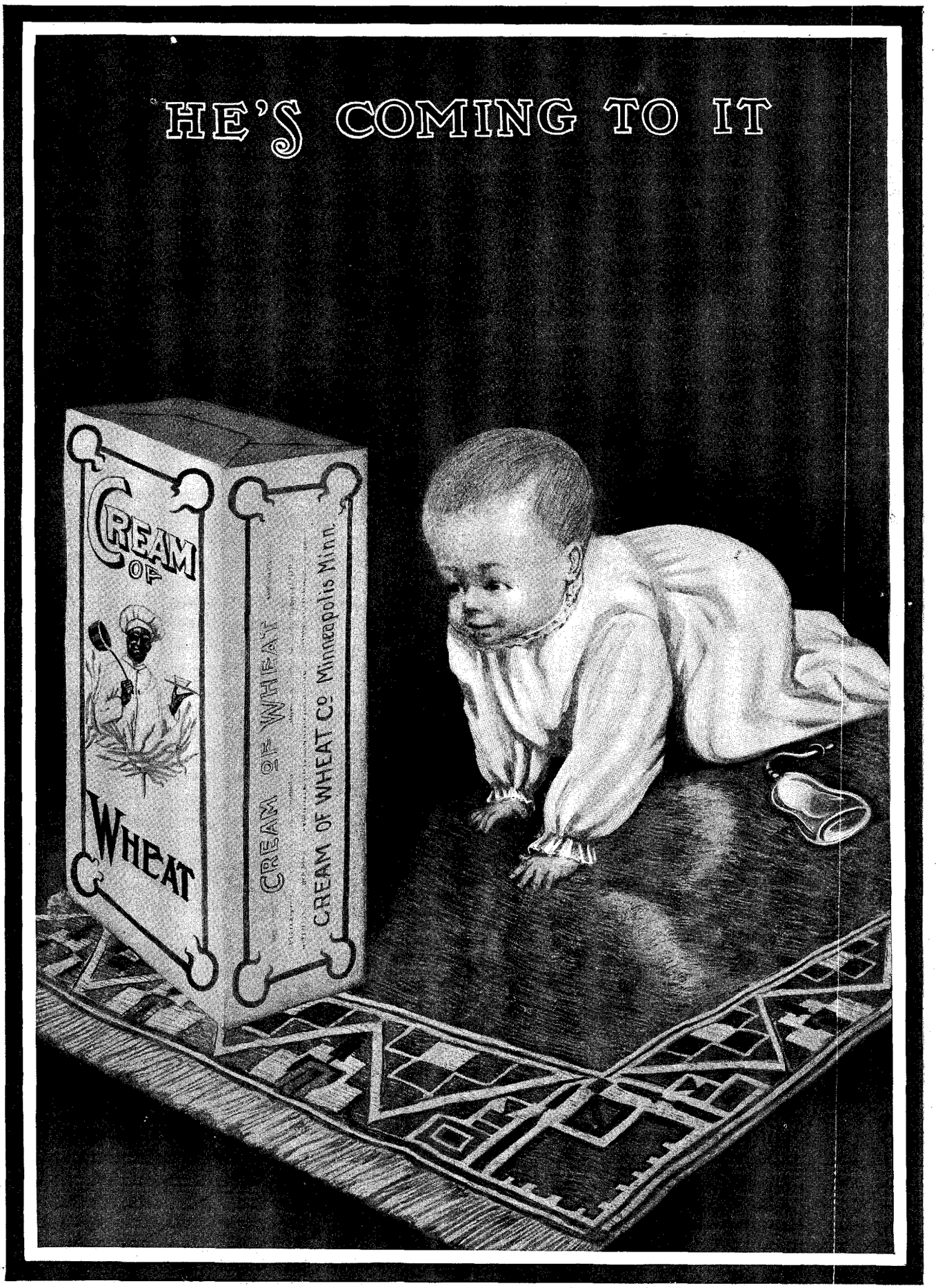

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SIZING UP THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

ALTHO AT LEAST seven Democratic contestants are grooming for that first heat of the Presidential race which will be decided in Baltimore in the latter part of June, the same fine air of party peace and harmony noticeable at the Jackson-day dinner seems to brood over the training-quarters of the rival candidates. For this reason, remarks a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), the output of their publicity bureaus lacks the "ginger" which characterizes the campaigning of such a Republican candidate as La Follette. This appearance of political mollycoddleism, says *The Post's* correspondent, is part of the tactical program enforced by the Democratic leaders, and he reports that many veteran Republicans in Washington "say with reluctance that they think it will tell." In other words, the Democratic National Committee is still watching the various candidacies with a critical and appraising eye, and, according to its Chairman, Norman E. Mack, at present "no candidate has the lead." "There is agreement, however, on one point," explains Mr. Mack, "and that is that the Democrats are going to win this year." "There is every indication," exults the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "that the Democratic party is developing that suspicious trait that long made the Republican party invincible—ability to thresh out quarrels behind closed doors, so to speak, and within the family circle, and to present a solid front to the enemy in answer to the call to battle." "If the Democrats can get through the convention without a row," remarks the Florida *Times-Union* (Dem.), "there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt of their electing the next President of the United States." In the mean while the committee throws the gates open for a Presidential-preference vote in every State which desires one.

"THE HARP OF THE HARPER GREW MUTE AT THE FROWN."

Col. George Harvey, Editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

He was the first to "discover" Woodrow Wilson as a Presidential possibility. His paper has now ceased to advocate the Governor's nomination owing to an intimation from the candidate that its support "was affecting his candidacy injuriously."

In an editorial which touches briefly on the various Presidential booms the Washington *Star* (Ind.) notes that Governor Wilson "is trying to slough off some of his Eastern support," because it is injuring him in the South and West; that Governor Harmon also is struggling against "the rumor of favor in an undesirable quarter"; that Speaker Clark's boom in his home State is embarrassed by that of another favorite son, ex-Governor Folk; and that Mr. Underwood has work in hand which will keep him busy, but that "if he duplicates at this session the success he achieved at the extra session his name will figure conspicuously at the Democratic National Convention."

The impulse manifested in the beginning of the month among progressive Democrats in some quarters to demand Bryan again as a candidate has been checked by his emphatic statement that "I can not conceive any condition that would make it possible for me to consider the question of becoming a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party in 1912." "As a form of renunciation," remarks the Dallas *News* (Dem.), "that seems to us perfect, and as such we commend it to Colonel Roosevelt." There is noticeable, nevertheless, a widespread tendency among the press to recognize Bryan as still the dominant figure and deciding factor in the counsels of his party.

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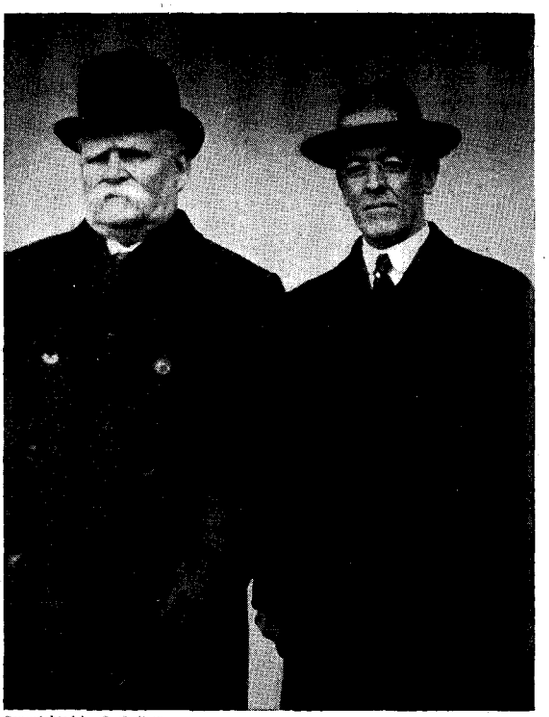
"Who can size up the developments of Jackson day and predict other than a Bryanite at the head of the ticket, and up-to-date Bryanism written large in the platform?" asks the Washington *Post* (Ind.). "The managers of every boom admit openly or tacitly," it adds, "that no candidate who does not come out unreservedly for 'progressive' Bryanism stands any sort of chance to get the nomination." The attitude of certain Democratic papers and politicians who resent Mr. Bryan's present prominence in Democratic affairs is thus ironically stated by the Nashville *Tennesseean* (Dem.):

"They have said that a man who has been the Democratic nominee for President three times, and who polled more votes than any other Democrat who ever ran for the office, ought to have more dignity than to mix up with the party. He ought to keep quiet and allow the six and one-half million people who confided in him and voted for him to do the best they can in getting the platform and the candidate to their liking."

By a spirit of compromise, declares the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Mr. Bryan can hold together his party and give victory into its hands, as surely as by an uncompromising attitude he can wreck its hopes. A few days ago he told the reporters that he was not committed at this time to any particular candidate, but many editors arrive, by a process of elimination, at the conviction that Governor Wilson is his present choice, with ex-Governor Folk of Missouri as a possible second favorite. That he has more than once sharply challenged Judson Harmon's claim to be considered a Progressive would seem to eliminate the Ohio Governor from his list. The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) quotes him as saying that Champ Clark "has shown no qualities of leadership," and his difference with Oscar Underwood over the wool schedule is still fresh in the memory. "It goes without saying that Mr. Bryan's candidate will be neither Harmon nor Underwood, and is not likely to be Champ Clark," declares the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), which finds in *The Commoner* evidences that ex-Governor Folk of Missouri "fills Mr. Bryan's notion of the man to be backed in Nebraska." But the same paper adds: "It looks as tho it would be easier for the Bryan people to drop Folk and take up Wilson than for the Wilson men to relinquish their favorite."

"Everybody knows Colonel Bryan is for Wilson, just as everybody knows he will have probably more to say than any one else in regard to the selection of a Democratic candidate for President," declares the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.). And another Republican paper, the Buffalo *News*, remarks that "one evidence of the great influence of Mr. Bryan over his party is in the steady trend to radicalism of such a natural conservative as Woodrow Wilson." "The Democratic party still has Mr. Bryan on its hands—or, let us say, on its neck, recurring to the familiar comparison of the Peerless Adherer with the encumbrance of our Arabian old friend, Sinbad," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.). Among the few Democratic papers which have no hesitation in echoing this opinion of the great Commoner we find the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* and the Vicksburg *Herald*.



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WHEN THEY STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Colonel Watterson "hoped to find Woodrow Wilson another Tilden," but found instead only a "schoolmaster." Governor Wilson says he still thinks Colonel Watterson is "a nice old gentleman." This photograph was taken a year ago when Colonel Watterson was about to sail for Europe.

What the Democratic Convention in June will bring forth is still "on the knees of the gods," but in the mean time events are conspiring to keep the candidacy of Gov. Woodrow Wilson in the very center of the limelight. Scarcely had the excitement over the "cocked-hat" letter subsided when a fresh detonation occurred in the confirmation of rumors of a break between Governor Wilson and *Harper's Weekly*, whose editor, Col. George Harvey, was the original nurse and sponsor of the Wilson boom. This confirmation appeared in the following form in last week's issue of Colonel Harvey's paper:

"The name of Woodrow Wilson as our candidate for President was taken down from the head of these columns in response to a statement made to us directly by Governor Wilson to the effect that our support was affecting his candidacy injuriously.

"The only course left open to us, in simple fairness to Mr. Wilson no less than in consideration of our own self-respect, was to cease to advocate his nomination."

"Wilson is probably afraid that Democrats in the Tennessee mountains or insurgents in the Wisconsin valleys would regard him as a J. P. Morgan candidate because the Wall Street Emperor has a passing interest in the Harper publications," explains the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), which thinks that this parting between the Governor and Colonel Harvey "matches the lamentable rupture of friendship between 'Will' and 'Theodore.'" The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) ventures the opinion that the Wilson-Harvey falling-out will merely serve to advertise the Governor's boom. "We don't know what to say," confesses the New York *World* (Dem.), in an editorial headed "Stunned," and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) is moved to some timely remarks on the selfishness of ambition. The New York *Sun* (Ind.) ventures the suggestion that Colonel Harvey should now wear a brass serpent's tooth on his watch-chain. Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), who represents Colonel Harvey as "grievously wounded" by the attitude of his friend and protégé, announces his own defection from the Wilson boom in the following words:

"I was hoping I might find in Governor Wilson another Tilden. In point of intellect and availability I yet think Colonel Harvey made no mistake in his choice of a candidate, but the circumstance leading to the unfortunate parting of the ways between them leads me to doubt whether in character and temperament—it may be merely in the habits of a lifetime—Governor Wilson is not rather a schoolmaster than a statesman."

The New York *Sun*, an anti-Wilson paper, prints dispatches asserting that this evidence of the Governor's ingratitude has alienated Democratic sympathy in many States. Conservative Democrats who at first supported Wilson, says an Indianapolis dispatch, now think that the alienation of the Harper publications "means that the conservative thought of the East is not with him." From Des Moines comes the statement of I. T. Jones, publicist for the Iowa Democratic State central committee, that "Wilson's repudiation of George Harvey makes him an impossibility as a Democratic candidate for President." "The end of the Woodrow Wilson Presidential boom has come,"

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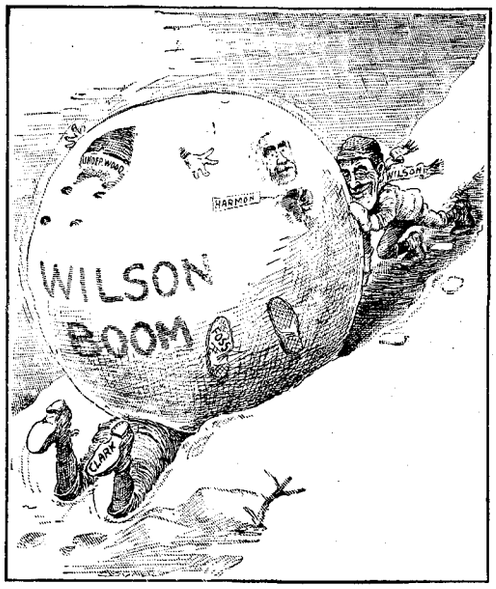

CAN'T STOP IT.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal.*

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THE HAND OF ESAU AND THE VOICE OF JACOB.
—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

A COLD DEAL.

declares James C. Dahlman, Democratic Mayor of Omaha, who is convinced that "the West never will stand for him since he has shown himself such a narrow ingrate." Similar dispatches to *The Sun* from Jefferson City, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., quote prominent Democrats as agreeing that the incident will prove a setback to the Wilson boom. "This is the most serious blunder Governor Wilson has made, and it is bound to hurt his chances," predicts James H. Shea, one of the Governor's Pennsylvania supporters.

It will not be easy, however, many Democratic editors think, to deprive Governor Wilson of the lead he has already won in the race for the Democratic nomination. It is Wilson against the field, declares Robert Hudspeth, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who states that 26 of the 52 members of the committee are for Wilson, while 9 more regard him as their second choice. "I have not yet decided on my candidate," said Mr. Bryan recently, "but Wilson seems to be the most progressive candidate in either field at present." "If the Democratic party should hold a primary election to-morrow," writes Mark Sullivan in the last issue of *Collier's*, "Woodrow Wilson would get fully two-thirds of the vote and carry about three-fourths of the States." Mr. Sullivan goes on to say:

"He is really the only one of the Democratic candidates who, outside of his own State, in the country at large, has a personal following—the sort of following that would go with its candidate into a third party if the occasion arose."

Among the papers which have indorsed the Wilson boom we find the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Louisville *Post* (Ind.), Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), Baltimore *News* (Ind.), Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.), Galveston *News* (Dem.), and Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.). The people are for Woodrow Wilson, and the machine is against him, declares the Indianapolis *News*, which adds that there is no other man whose nomination would "make sheer" the issue between the two.

Altho the Wilson boom holds the front of the stage, the Harmon boom keeps close at its elbow. Governor Harmon apparently holds first place with the conservative wing of the Democratic party. He has announced his candidacy on a platform of tariff-reform, economy, and trust-regulation, and James Conners, former chairman of the New York Democratic State Convention, declares that the Ohio Governor will be the Democratic nominee for President. He "will not be a negligible factor in the Democratic National Convention," predicts the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which finds no fault with his platform beyond the fact that "it is one with which nobody on earth disagrees." To the suggestion that Governor Harmon is a reactionary the Omaha *World-Herald*, a pro-Bryan independent paper, replies:

"If Judson Harmon is a reactionary, why doesn't he act like a reactionary? Why doesn't he talk like one?

"Why was he the very first to demand, years ago, the practical application of the doctrine, 'Guilt is personal,' reaching out his iron hand for Paul Morton himself, Cabinet-member and protégé and partner of Pierpont Morgan tho he was?

"Why does he stand for the income tax and the popular election of senators? . . . . . .

"Why did he advocate and help pass through the legislature a radical tax law that transferred $7,000,000 of annual taxes from the shoulders of the people to the railroads and big public-service corporations? Would we call a man a 'reactionary' who stood for such tax-reform in Nebraska?"

In Missouri Speaker Champ Clark's candidacy is entangled somewhat embarrassingly with that of ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, which was indorsed last year by a State convention of which Mr. Clark was chairman. There are also rumors, repeated by the Galveston *News*, in spite of Mr. Clark's emphatic denial, that "the Speaker is being used only as a stalking-horse for Governor Harmon." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind. Dem.) points to Mr. Clark's record as leader of the House as proof that he is the logical leader of his party in the coming Presidential contest. Some Southern papers profess to find in the choice of Baltimore as the convention city an omen favorable to the chances of Oscar Underwood of Alabama. He is "the strongest man in the South," declares the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), and the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) thinks not only that he is "the logical candidate," but that "his strength as a Presidential quantity is increasing rapidly." While the boom of Governor Foss of Massachusetts is attracting some courteous attention, it has not as yet attained such dimensions as to cause serious concern to his principal rivals. Another boom which has not yet made a great deal of noise beyond its own State is that of Governor Marshall of Indiana. The whole Presidential situation as it now appears is thus summed up by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.):

"To-day Taft seems to be a renominational certainty, Wilson a nominational probability, Harmon a nominational possibility, and Marshall, Underwood, and Clark, nominational liabilities."

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FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPHS

IN QUITE the casual manner in which he might recommend "the opening of an additional rural delivery route in the Ozarks," as one editor observes, the Postmaster-General informs the public that among the recommendations he will submit to Congress during the present session "is one that the telegraph lines be acquired by the Government, and operated as a part of the postal service." The proposal of so revolutionary an extension of post-office activities would doubtless stir up more comment were the newspaper writers not convinced that there is no immediate prospect of the scheme's going into effect. Hence, looking into the manner and the moment of the launching of this proposition, rather than into its actual merits, the greater part of them profess to see a more or less profound political significance in the Postmaster-General's statement.

An attempt to explain Mr. Hitchcock's "puzzling" attitude is made by the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), which, tho not particularly friendly to the President or to his Postmaster-General, does not foresee any very important political result following the latter's proposal. It suggests that "one of his purposes may have been to create a situation where his resignation might be called for and his retirement brought about under circumstances that would be creditable to him." This, in the minds of politicians of both parties, so we are informed, brings up the question: "Is Hitchcock prepared to desert President Taft and desirous of joining the movement which seeks to force the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt?" Other rather sinister suggestions are "that Hitchcock sprung his advocacy of government ownership of telegraph lines with a view to presenting a new issue which might obscure the question of a parcel-post," and "that Mr. Hitchcock, who has already sought to obtain at least a partial hold upon the independent publications of the country with his threat to increase postage rates, perceives in the telegraph lines an agency by which he could strengthen control of all publications."

Yet others refuse to see any such "deep and dark significance" in the publication of the Postmaster-General's views, and take Mr. Hitchcock at his word. His statement, in one of the forms in which it was given to the press, is here quoted in part:

"Among the recommendations Postmaster-General Hitchcock will submit to Congress during the present session is one that the telegraph lines be acquired by the Government and operated as a part of the postal service. He believes such a consolidation would result in important economies and permit the adoption of lower telegraph rates. . . . . .

"A method has been already prescribed for the taking over of the telegraph lines by section 5,267 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Government may, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value."

Later Washington dispatches, which give less indication of administrative friction over the telegraph plan, contain an official White House statement. From this we learn that the Postmaster-General's recommendation appeared in an earlier annual report submitted to the President, and that "it was decided, at the suggestion of the President, to postpone reference to the matter to another year, and not to bring it forward then because of the recommendation of many other important changes, including the postal savings-bank and the parcel-post." It is further stated that the Postmaster-General intended to bring this matter to the attention of the President before the advance publication of this part of his report, but "after having made preparations for publication, he was suddenly called out of town without having done so."

Tho they admit that the nationalizing of our telegraphs has not much chance of immediate realization, there are a number of papers which see in the example of other nations and in the close connection between mail and telegraph service strong arguments for Mr. Hitchcock's plan. As the New York *Herald* notes, "in almost every civilized country," including England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Russia, the Government owns and operates the telegraphs. Furthermore, "every argument that might be adduced in favor of a Governmental postal service applies with equal force in favor of a Governmental telegraph service."

But to other editors a host of objections to the Postmaster-General's proposal occur at once. The Boston *Transcript* exclaims against the enormous expense of the purchase of the telegraph lines—"at least $500,000,000" at "the addition of scores of thousands of persons to the already great army of Federal employees," and at the "possibility of a tacit censorship of news and commercial dispatches." Moreover, *The Transcript*, noting the present intimate relations of the telegraph and telephone, sees in government ownership of the one the necessary acquisition of the other, and says that in the countries where "the telephone service is carried on by the Government" it is so inferior and so expensive "that it is a model of how not to do it."

The service of foreign-owned telegraph systems is found by the New York *Journal of Commerce* to be vastly inferior to that given by private capital in this country, and another objection to government ownership and control presents itself to the New York *Commercial* "in the likelihood that progress would cease in the absence of all competition."

ANOTHER WARNING TO CUBA

THESE ARE GOLDEN DAYS for Class C republics, one editor remarks; and it is Cuba, in a state of upheaval almost equal to that in China, that prompts the remark. The Veterans have "come back"; they have "reason on their side"; and they are "bent on making trouble." Thus does the Hartford *Courant* sum up a situation which was deemed by President Taft of sufficient seriousness to warrant the threat of a third intervention. "And additional warning is given, and nothing less than conquest implied," says the Boston *Transcript*, "in the hint that if intervention does come, it will be for the 'last' time." The military faction can never be allowed to hold the reins of government, this paper further avows, and it goes on to explain that:

"The Cuban Veterans, who have forced a crisis in the affairs of the island, are an association somewhat analogous in ostensible purposes to our G. A. R. A few months ago, however, they destroyed the resemblance by going into politics. Their platform was that no man who had been loyal to or identified with the Spanish régime should hold office under the Republic. As President Gomez, to bring about an era of good feeling, had appointed many 'Spaniards' to office, including two assigned to Cabinet posts, the Veterans' agitation was a direct attack both on his policy and his administration. Before it he was compelled to yield. The Spaniards were dismissed, and an obsequious Congress seemed prepared to grant further concessions. Not content with their success the Veterans have been preparing to make their control permanent, and apparently have established an understanding with the Rurales and the regular army.

"The disaffection of the police and the soldiers may well have disquieted President Gomez, for they constitute a formidable armed force disproportionately large to the population. The Rural Guards, commonly called the Rurales, number about 5,200, and the army about 3,000, a permanent organization for order more than adequate for a nation that has only about two-thirds the population of Massachusetts, and a powerful nucleus for revolt. It must be that it is the dubious attitude of these organizations that prompts our Government to warn Cuba of the possibility of an intervention that may spell conquest."

President Taft acted directly on the advices of Minister Beaupré, who has advised him frequently of late of the disturbances, bordering on insurrection, in our sister republic. His message to Beaupré and to Cuba is as follows:

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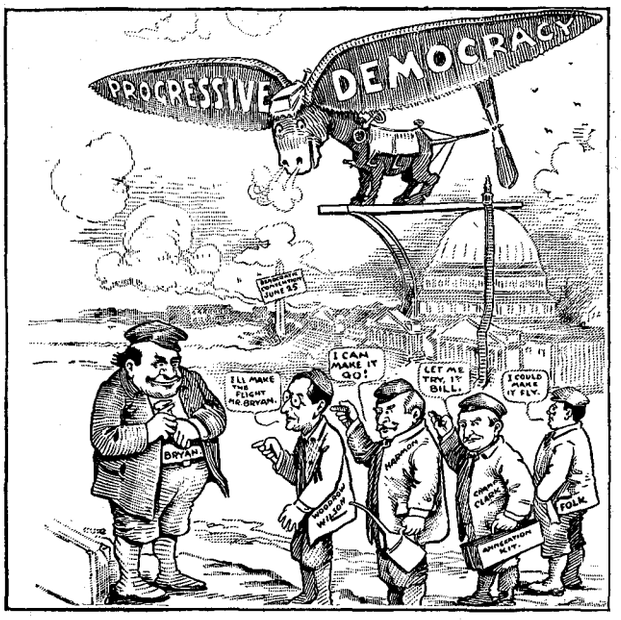

WHO WILL MAKE THE FLIGHT?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

WAITING THEIR TURN.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

THE "LITTLE FATHER" OF THE DEMOCRATS.

"The situation in Cuba as now reported causes grave concern to the Government of the United States.

"That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order, and stability indispensable to the status of the Republic of Cuba, in the continued well-being of which the United States has always evinced and can not escape a vital interest.

"The President of the United States therefore looks to the President and Government of Cuba to prevent the threatened situation, which would compel the Government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba."

It will be recalled that the "Platt amendment," added to the Cuban Constitution at the demand of our Government, provides that "the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence" or "the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." Nevertheless the New York *World*, the Philadelphia *North American*, and the New York *Press*, and many other radical organs are disposed to censure this latest "meddling with our neighbor's business," and the first of these papers assures us that:

"The readiness of the United States to interfere on any trivial pretext in the administration of the laws of Cuba or in its political campaigns is perhaps as likely to have the effect of inciting disorder as of forestalling trouble. If a body of political malcontents can secure advantages for itself by threatening the Government of the island and secure rewards for its members with the aid of the United States Government, it will not be encouraged to respect the laws or keep the peace. It is not yet forgotten how, as a result of the last intervention of the United States in 1905, some of the least worthy insurgents were provided with offices and their followers allowed to keep property and horses they had stolen, an arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War."

The intimation of intervention seems to have had a magical effect, according to the press dispatches. President Gomez held a peace conference with Nunez, the head of the Cuban Veteran association, and they decided to bury the hatchet for good and all and work in harmony and union for the upbuilding of their republic. President Gomez further allays alarm by the official statement that:

"Undoubtedly the news from Cuba has been greatly exaggerated. This has caused the friendly note from the American Government.

"I depend upon the patriotism of the Cuban people, who will not forget their duty. I am certain the Veterans will listen to my advice, and, in all events, I have sufficient means at my command to maintain order and enforce the law."

FROM POLITICS TO EFFICIENCY

THO DISMAY may strike the average politician as he reads President Taft's recommendation to take practically the entire Federal establishment out of personal and partizan politics, and tho, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) fears, there are Congressmen "who will think they see the Statue of Liberty tottering on its pedestal if they are asked to forego the privilege of designating the men at home who are best fitted to run the post-offices," the proposal is being greeted with unanimous and enthusiastic praise by the press. The unbusinesslike and wasteful way in which the Government conducts much of its business has been a favorite theme of many editors and they rejoice at the President's earnest desire "to apply the scientific-management idea to the Government of the United States." Mr. Taft's breadth of vision and disinterestedness are seen in his anxiety "to diminish his own stature as a political figure in order that he may make a more efficient and useful President." He is asking Congress, as the New York *Commercial* (Fin.) points out, "to deprive him and his successors in office of the very patronage which makes the President for the time being the dictator of his party."

It is primarily for the purpose of asking for a continuance of the appropriation for the Economy and Efficiency Commission, that President Taft sends this message to Congress. The commission, he says, has cost the country but $130,000, and has suggested changes that will save $2,000,000 a year. It has "already justified its existence," thinks the New York *Sun* (Ind.). Mr. Taft intends to have its good work go on, and, observes *The Tribune*, "the Democratic party will invite an inquest if it attempts to interfere with that admirable purpose."

The substitution of the merit system for patronage and the adoption of the "budget system" are recommendations which earn especially warm praise from the press, long editorials appearing in such papers as the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.),

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MARTIAL LAW IN LAWRENCE.

Some 15,000 angry strikers, speaking 45 different languages, gave the Lawrence city authorities a serious problem. All saloons were ordered closed, eight companies of militia were called in, and tho peaceful picketing was allowed, the troops were given orders to shoot to kill, if necessary.

Evening Post (Ind.), and *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), and the Washington *Star* (Ind.). The only adverse criticism we have noted is voiced by the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which strenuously objects to the abolition of the revenue-cutter system as one of the proposed economies.

The most revolutionary proposal made by the President in this "Economy and Efficiency" message is the extension of the merit system to the higher administrative positions at Washington and to local offices. The work would be done better, the pay-roll could be reduced, politics would be eliminated, he points out. Moreover, the time which the President and members of Congress now have to devote to matters of patronage could be devoted to "questions of policy and administration." And the President adds:

"So long as appointments to these offices must be confirmed by the Senate, and so long as appointments to them must be made every four years, just so long will it be impossible to provide a force of employees with a reasonably permanent tenure who are qualified by reason of education and training to do the best work."

Mr. Taft's argument for the establishment of an annual budget system, which would bring before Congress, the press, and the people of the country not only the proposed expenditures of the Government, but its revenue, contains this trenchant paragraph:

"In political controversy it has been assumed generally that the individual citizen has little interest in what the Government spends. In my opinion, this has been a serious mistake, one which is becoming more serious each year. Now that population has become more dense, that large cities have developed, that people are required to live in congested centers, that the national resources frequently are the subject of private ownership and private control, and that transportation and other public-service facilities are held and operated by large corporations, what the Government does with nearly $1,000,000,000 each year is of as much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for public use."

This brief summary of the more important practical economies suggested by the President in the course of this message is given in the editorial columns of the Washington *Star:*

"It is estimated that $1,000,000 a year can be saved by the abolition of the revenue-cutter service and the performance of its duties by other Governmental agencies. At least $100,000 a year can be saved by consolidating the life-saving and light-house bureaus. The consolidation of the six auditing offices will save at least $135,000 a year. An untold amount can be saved by consolidating the various local offices of the Government throughout the country. A large percentage can be saved of the $5,000,000 a year which it is now estimated the Government spends in the mere handling of the daily mails in the various departments. The abolition of hand copying in the offices, already ordered, will save over 75 per cent. of the several hundred thousand dollars which it is estimated this kind of clerical labor now costs. A quarter of a million dollars can be saved by abandoning the present needlessly circuitous manner of distributing the public documents that are sent out of Washington by mail. A very large sum can be saved in the travel expenses of the Government offices, possibly as much as half a cent a mile, or approximately 25 per cent., by using mileage-books instead of single-trip tickets."

A LABOR LAW THAT CAUSED A STRIKE

WHEN SEVERAL THOUSAND WORKERS strike against a law enacted "in the interest of and at the instance of labor," it looks to one editor as if "the beneficiaries had recoiled from a boon." But tho the grievance of the Lawrence strikers seems to be that the decrease in hours of work under the new Massachusetts 54-hour law means a decrease in the weekly pay, the cause of the trouble, says the Washington *Post,* is "lack of knowledge of the language of America." For the operatives in those woolen mills are of 45 different nationalities, and they use 45 different varieties of "picturesque vocabularies." Not understanding English, most of them were unable to understand the mill-owners' explanations that a 56-hour wage could not be paid for a 54-hour week. All they knew was that when pay-day came around there was less money than they had been getting, and to them that was a much more serious matter than two extra hours of rest. Then came the strike, and rioting and militia with fixt bayonets, and, as a Bay State paper remarks, the Massachusetts 54-hour law "seems to be beginning its career under military escort."

The strike and riots at Lawrence were caused by "bad judgment on both sides, where trouble could have been averted by the display of common sense," asserts the Boston *Advertiser.* We read:

"The mill men knew that the enactment of the law would reduce wages. It would have been the part of wisdom to inform the employees of the important facts, in advance of pay-day. . . . . .

"On the other hand, the operatives acted foolishly and with little excuse. The mills are not to blame for the passage of the 54-hour law. The blame, if there be any, extends to the last legislature and to the labor-leaders who insisted on the passage of this new statute."

To another Boston paper, *The Herald,* the textile troubles

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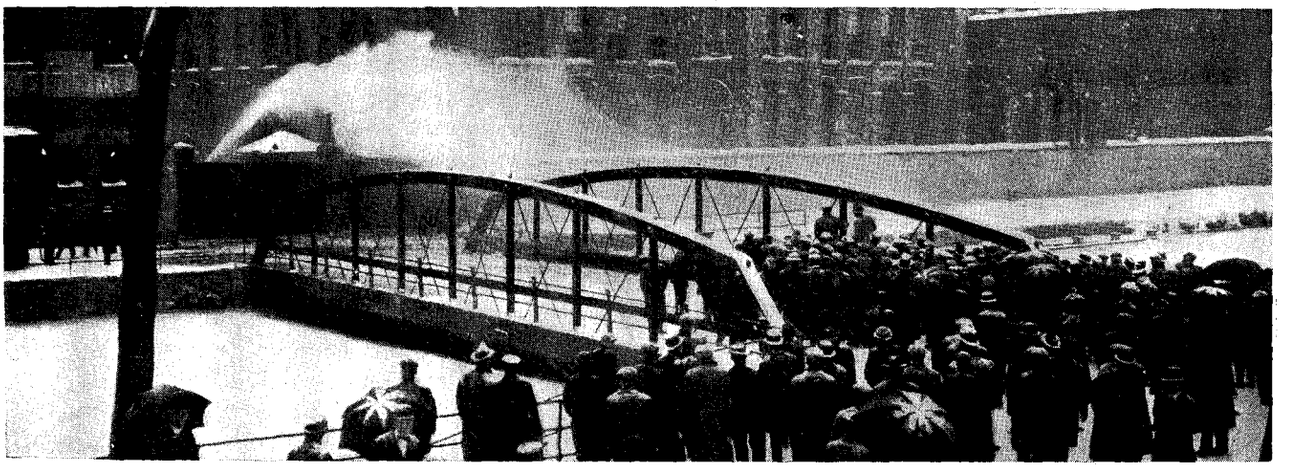

BETTER THAN BAYONETS.

Keeping rioting strikers from attacking one of the Lawrence mills by turning the fire hose on them. This was found to be the most effective as well as the least dangerous way of dealing with the mob. Clashes elsewhere between troops and strikers caused bloodshed.

at Lawrence afford a "concrete illustration of the way in which well-intentioned labor legislation sometimes overreaches itself." When the 54-hour law was enacted last May, it was generally understood, according to *The Herald*, that its provisions extended only to women and minors. But it now appears that in several industries it also restricts the weekly working-period of men, since the requirement of economy in the use of machinery and motive power, adjustment of output, and other considerations make "different sets of working-hours for different classes of labor a virtual impossibility." Hence the new law's actual effect—

"has been not only to reduce the maximum working-hours of women and minors, but to lessen the potential weekly earnings of several thousand able-bodied men who now insist with more or less obstreperousness that their employers shall make good the shortened income. To accede to any such demand would be to encourage, under color of protecting women and children against overwork, a system of raising wages by law."

So the news dispatches have been telling of the first riots in the American Woolen Company's Washington, Wood and Ayer Mills, of the spread of the disturbance, of "the armed camp at Lawrence, with eight large textile-mills either closed or running in part under the protection of militia and from 20,000 to 25,000 operatives idle; the closed Kerr thread-mills at Fall River, where 1,200 operatives are out; the strike of the spool-tenders at the Iron Works Mills, Fall River, and of the card-room help of the Seaconnet Mills in the same city, together with the mutterings of the loom-fixers in New Bedford and the workers in other mill cities." More circumstantial accounts tell of encounters between mob and militia, bayonet charges, and drenchings from fire hose, of mass-meetings of strikers with speeches in English, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, French, Belgian, and Syrian. A characteristic incident occurred when some 3,000 parading strikers tried to cross a bridge guarded by militia under Lieut. J. P. Davis. To quote a dispatch:

"The strikers were ordered back. An Italian in the front rank of the strikers carried a large American flag, which he waved before Lieutenant Davis, saying:

"'This is the American flag. It can go anywhere.'

"As the national colors were waved by the strikers Lieutenant Davis drew his men up in line and ordered them to salute the flag. As the soldiers did this those in the rear of the strikers began to press forward, and for a moment it seemed as tho the militiamen were to be swept off their feet. Lieutenant Davis, however, quickly changed the order 'Salute the flag!' to 'Charge bayonets!' and, as the militiamen advanced upon the crowd, the strikers fell back.

"After this occurrence the paraders began to desert the line, and the parade eventually broke up."

According to the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the labor-leaders had given the mill-hands to understand "that they were to have their work reduced by two hours a week, with no reduction in pay." This, it is to be noted, had occurred when an earlier law cut the hours of labor from 58 to 56, and most of the mill-owners continued to pay for 58 hours' work. But this time, to quote *The Journal of Commerce* again, "getting an actual reduction in pay when they expected none, and intended to demand an increase, has created a feeling of desperation" among the operatives "which has been stirred into practical anarchy by the exhortations of labor-leaders." Some of the leaders aver that the mill-managers, by speeding up the machinery, will turn out as much work in the shorter hours as they did before, so that the operatives really do no less work, and should have no less pay. The man who seems to be the actual leader of the strikers is Joseph J. Ettor, of New York, and the "ultimatum" issued under his direction is printed thus in the Boston *Journal:*

"That all become affiliated with the Industrial Workers of America.

"A 15-per-cent. increase on a 54-hour basis.

"The abolishing of the premium and bonus system.

"Double pay for overtime work.

"That all strikers be allowed to return regardless of any part they may have had in the strike."

If the strike is settled on the basis of 56-hour pay for 54-hour work, as is foreshadowed in the dispatches, it is predicted that the other demands of the strikers will be waived.

The statement of President Wood of the American Woolen Company, which may be taken as official, contains these words:

"There has been no reduction in the rate of wages, but it can not be expected that people who work 54 hours should take home the wages equivalent to 56 hours of work.

"When one considers that there are mills in the country running from 56 to 60 hours, selling their merchandise in the same market, one can see how impossible it is for Massachusetts manufacturers to compete against such odds or hope to secure orders or hold their own."

Yet Mr. Wood is reminded by the Springfield *Republican* and Philadelphia *Record* that the cost of production is measured, not by hours of labor alone, or by wages, but also by cost of plants and raw material and efficiency in management, which are no less important. And the Springfield *Union*, while admitting the manufacturers' contention that "the continuance of the old wage scale under shorter time is equivalent to an increase of wages," does not find it "clear on the face of things that the employees are not entitled to such increase."

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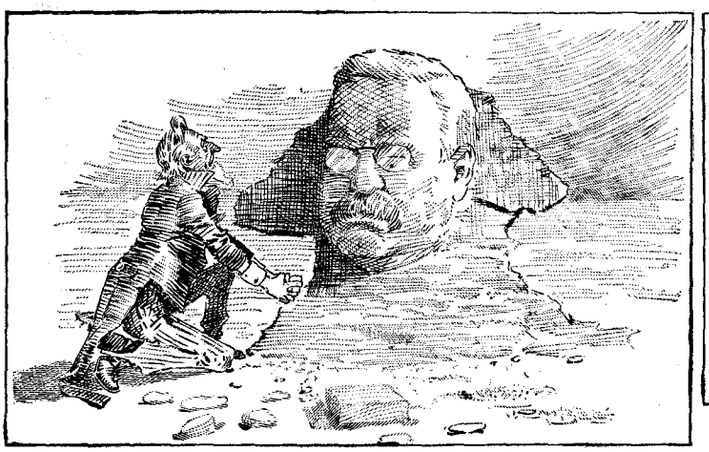
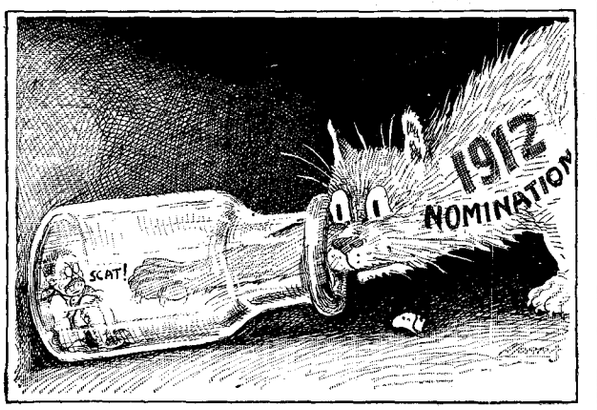
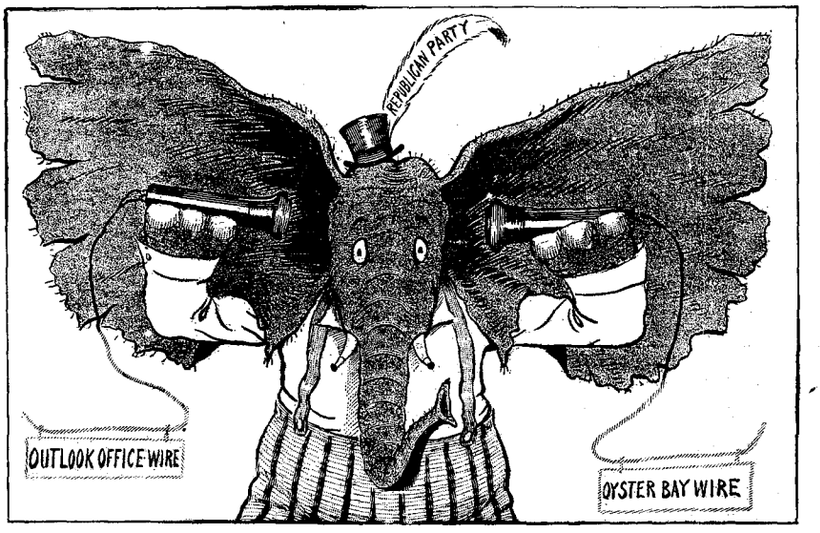


UNCLE SAM—"If you can't talk, for goodness' sake make signs!"
—Bee in the Baltimore *Sun*.

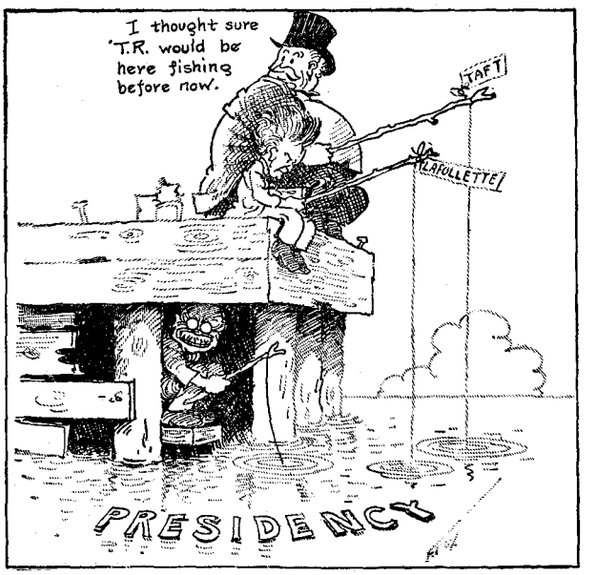


COLONEL ROOSEVELT DECLARES HIS INTENTION OF BOTTLING HIMSELF UP—*News Item*.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

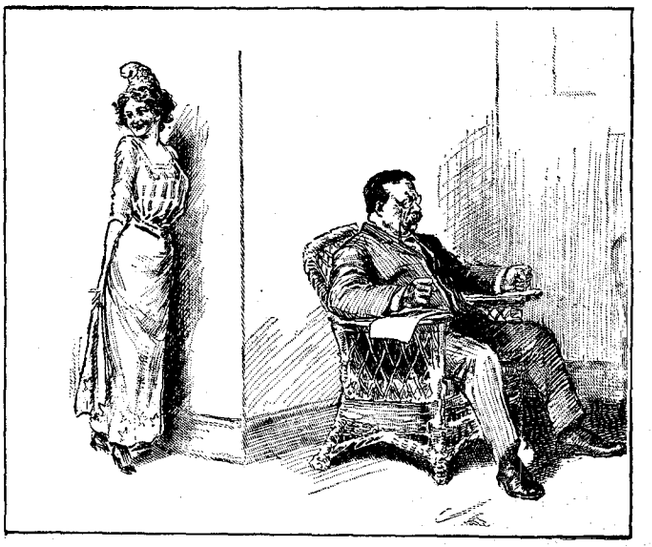
BOO!
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.



"ALL EARS!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



HE HAS JUST AS GOOD A CHANCE TO CATCH IT AS ANY!
—Fox in the St. Louis *Republic*.



WELL, IT'S LEAP-YEAR.
—Wood in the Kansas City *Times*.

ANIMATED SILENCE.

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DISGRACE OF A FRENCH PREMIER

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY under Mr. Raymond Poincaré, Senator for the Meuse, has risen on the ruins of a government which retires in disgrace. Few of the Paris papers have anything to say in favor of Mr. Caillaux, whose gift of part of the Kongo to Germany in the Morocco negotiations is regarded as an effort to dismember the French colonial empire in the interest of German capitalists. This roused the indignation of the whole French people, and Mr. Caillaux collapsed under the mass of invective directed at his head. He is of course accused of prevarication. When he was asked in Parliament for an explanation, or a defense, he remarked that "he would explain later on." "Later on, later on," angrily cries the *Liberté* (Paris); "this amounts to an acknowledgment of guilt." Further:

THE RETIRING PREMIER.

Joseph Caillaux, whose fall, says the *Journal des Débats*, "is like the passing of a nightmare."

"If he had been able to justify himself, he would not have waited to be questioned; he would not have asked for a postponement of the discussion; he would have mounted the tribune and protested against the highly unpatriotic action which was attributed to him and of which he still stands accused."

More severe still is the utterance of one of the weightiest and most powerful organs in France, which always speaks with deliberation and judgment. Thus we read in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"The fall of the Caillaux ministry merely results in confirming the accusation that the Premier had entered into negotiations with Germany without consulting the President of the Republic and without the knowledge of the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the French Ambassador at Berlin. These negotiations would have resulted in the dismemberment of our African empire, the ruin of French influence in the East, a rupture with Spain, a disagreement with England, and the utter subjection of French policy in Europe to German-Austrian dictation. . . . It is easy to understand the expressions of regret which we meet with in the organs of Berlin and Vienna over the fall of their great French politician. For France this fall is like the passing of a nightmare."

Speaking of the Senatorial Commission appointed to inquire into what it styles the prevailing "governmental anarchy" occasioned by the Caillaux policy in foreign affairs, this journal says in another article:

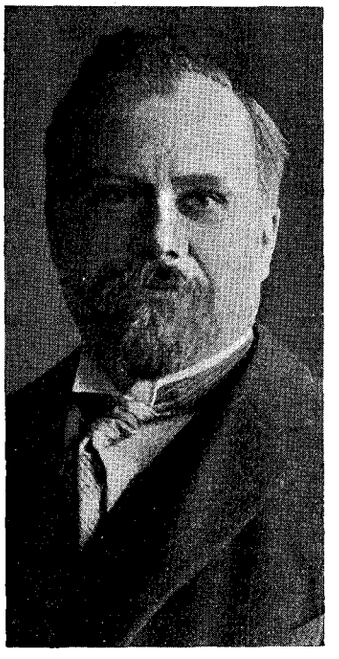
"Hypocrisy is laid bare at every turn. It is really impossible to know whether our radical-socialist ministers have ever had a foreign policy. In any case they have refused absolutely to accept any responsibility for the policy they inaugurate. They have recourse to the meanest, the most pitiable, subterfuges, in order to conceal the truth. They affect ignorance when they are asked an embarrassing question. This want of courage, joined to a want of foresight, is characteristic of the radical régime of Mr. Caillaux."

More specific is the language of the *Autorité* (Paris), which thus speaks of the ex-Premier:

"Mr. Caillaux is an unscrupulous financier who abused the opportunities his office gave him by speculating and gaining immense wealth. He has brought a serious stain upon the traditional honor of France. The present debacle seems to point to something like the failure of a republican régime. The country must now demand of its representatives the order, the authority, and the responsibility which have been so grievously wanting in the Caillaux administration."

The ministerial organ, the *Temps* (Paris), lays the blame for the present change of the Government on the whole Parliament.

The *Liberté* (Paris) implicates at least two others in the catastrophe. Mr. Caillaux is spoken of as being merely an accomplice of Mr. Messimy, Minister of War, and Mr. Bertaux, the great financier, ex-Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. These three men, we are told, a triumvirate of ambitious and mercenary intriguers, conspired during the early history of the Morocco incident to manipulate the negotiations with Germany to their own profit. Thus we read:



THE NEW PREMIER.

Raymond Poincaré, who has the task of extricating France from the position where it was left by his predecessor.

"Mr. Caillaux had openly intrigued to obtain the presidency of the Council for personal ends. Before he was elected he acted as if he already occupied it and, anticipating for some months his advancement, he pursued his own personal policy. Mr. Bertaux . . . thought that by making the conquest of Morocco with noisy self-assertion he would be enabled to enter the Presidential Palace under an arch of triumph. Mr. Messimy, ex-captain in the cavalry, aspired merely to mount his steed and take command of the Army.

"To complete the picture we need only remember that each of this triumvirate was a man of business, rich and luxurious in habits. Their plans of cooperation and profit-sharing with Germany involved vast financial operations. . . . Thus the policy of France was secretly evolved, thus without the consent of the nation, in defiance of its dearest and deepest sentiments, and even without the knowledge of the Republic and of the then President of the Council, Mr. Monis, they pursued their way to its fatal conclusion. There was their fault, there was the plot, the crime."

A bland tone of semi-apology for Mr. Caillaux is taken by the Paris *Figaro*, *Matin*, and *Radical*. The last eulogizes the fallen Premier in the following terms:

"We felicitate Mr. Caillaux on his persistent adherence to a program at once economical and liberal. But Mr. de Selves, Minister for Foreign Affairs, can not be acquitted of blame for neglecting to aid his chief in conducting a difficult and dangerous foreign policy. The complications occasioned by the fall of the Ministry should be rapidly disentangled, unless we are willing to see the ruin of French prestige in foreign countries."

The new Premier is Senator for the Meuse and has twice been Minister of Finance and twice Minister of Instruction. His colleagues, we are told, form a group the strongest and best that has appeared in French public life since the days of Gambetta.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

GERMAN GUN-MAKERS are accused of having a hand in the internal troubles in China, and the Kaiser himself is represented as eager to fish in the troubled waters there. That is at least what the Japanese press inform us. It is no exaggeration to say, Tokyo editors declare, that the real power behind the shaky throne of the Manchu dynasty was the

BABY EMPEROR—"How can I mend my dragon rocking-horse?"
YUAN—"If these can't do it, nothing can."
—*Amsterdammer.*

German Emperor. Germany, we are told, supplied the imperial troops with arms and ammunition, and even allowed her military officers to aid the imperialists in their campaign against the rebels. The story runs that arms were brought on German ships from Kiau-chau, the German basis of operation in the Orient, to Hankow, where they were placed at the disposal of the imperial army. The German legation at Peking has been harboring Yin Chang, ex-Minister of War, and Yuan Shi-kai was heartened by German backing. The significant part of it, the Japanese press believe, lies in the fact that Germany did this while other Powers were strictly maintaining an attitude of neutrality. As the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) puts it:

"The specter of the Kaiser is looming bigger in the diplomatic world, especially in China. Yuan Shi-kai is little more than a tool in Germany's hand. Whether this policy of Germany will in the long run prove profitable we have yet to see. Yet we can not but admire the strong conviction and the unwavering consistency which are behind German diplomacy. Compared with hers our Chinese policy at this critical time shows a sad lack of conviction, vigor, and consistency."

The Japanese press point out what seems to be an unmistakable indication of Germany's clandestine activities in favor of the Manchu Government. On December 1, after the rebel city of Han-yang was captured by the imperialists, Whang Hsin, the organizer of the revolution, with a few of his followers, boarded a steamer at Wuchang and retreated to Shanghai. The Hankow correspondent of the Osaka *Mainichi*, who took the same steamer to interview the revolutionary leader during their trip down the Yang-tse River, has this story to tell:

"Whang kept closely to his cabin and declined to receive anybody, but his assistants were found more communicative. They made no effort to conceal their displeasure at Germany. 'It was German weapons and German officers that did it,' they declared. 'Without German assistance, the imperial army would never have recovered either Hankow or Han-yang.' After the battle of Han-yang, I was told, several German officers were found dead on the field."

These activities of Germany compelled the Chinese Revolutionary Association at Tokyo to launch a protest against the Kaiser's Government. This remonstrance, which the revolutionists requested the German Ambassador at Tokyo to forward to Berlin, is reported by the Japanese press to be in substance as follows:

"Since the outbreak of the revolution all the foreign Powers, with the solitary exception of Germany, have most strictly observed neutrality. We fail to understand why Germany alone of all nations should feel it her duty to lend a helping hand to the Manchu Government, and endeavor to defeat the aim of the revolutionists who are carrying on a crusade of justice and righteousness against the worst administration that ever existed. We have not interfered with German trade in the regions which have come under our influence. We are pledged to deal with all foreign Powers in a spirit of fairness and justice, and will never try to molest German interests in China should we succeed in establishing an independent state. In the name of justice, therefore, we ask that Germany be fair in dealing with us, just as we are fair in dealing with her."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOCIALIST GROWTH IN GERMANY

NO INCREASE in the Socialist vote in Germany can ever turn the Empire into a Socialist commonwealth, say some British observers, for the monarchy would turn to the sword if defeated at the polls, and drown the mobs of workers in a deluge of blood and fire. That day may never come, but the press reports tell us that in the election there a few days ago the Socialists polled 4,400,000 votes. or 40 per cent. of the total. This is a gain of over a million since 1907, and if the increase continues, the date of a Socialist majority may be considered "in sight." As every one knows, however, representation is so arranged as to preclude a Socialist majority in the Reichstag by underrepresentation of the industrial centers, where the party is strongest. "All must oppose the Socialists!" cried the Chancellor in his newspaper organ just before the election, basing his opposition on the plea that they are unpatriotic. The extreme Socialists desire disarmament, or limitations of armament. They would break down the tariff walls set up by the Agrarians, and introduce cheaper foreigr food-supplies. They would lighten the burden of taxation. This is all in opposition to the policy of the Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who recently exprest himself in the *Norddeutsche*

"THIS B'LONG MY PIDGIN."
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

Allgemeine Zeitung as favoring first of all a strong army and navy, and in the course of his remarks observed:

"We need a Reichstag which is ready to keep army and fleet in a state of highest efficiency, and to supply all deficiencies in

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our armaments. The Socialists indulge in restless theorizing by calling up a vision of the fraternization of all nations of the earth. The foreign enemies and rivals of Germany set their hopes on the Socialist party and would be delighted should these gain complete victory at the elections. But our work of peace

TOO APT A PUPIL.

JAPAN (in full Occidental costume)—"I can't think where he gets his Western notions from. For my part they scandalize me." —*Punch* (London).

can never succeed until we claim a place in the world as a strong and united nation. A party which styles itself international and prepares itself for a universal strike in favor of its views is from its very essence quite unfit to carry out this work of national peace."

The heavy Socialist vote is not taken by many newspapers to be particularly significant. At any rate, there will not be any revolution, says the London *Standard*, which observes:

"A heavier Socialist vote will not necessarily mean that there is an increasing desire for revolution, but merely that there is an increasing discontent with the system of electoral privilege and quasi-autocratic government. Nor need we too hastily infer that Socialist successes at the polls will indicate a triumph of the pacificist propaganda and a revulsion against bloated armaments. Some of the Social-Democratic leaders, like other sensible Germans, have exprest a desire to cultivate amicable relations with this country. But they have given small encouragement to the antimilitarist propaganda, which is indeed unpopular with all classes in Germany. Whatever may be the result of the elections, there is no reason to suppose that we shall witness any decisive modification of the principles on which German foreign policy is based."

Even if the Socialists had actually captured the Reichstag, thinks a writer in the London *Daily Mail*, the German Constitution would be quite safeguarded against any interruption to the general business and policy of the nation. Bismarck, who made that Constitution long ago, declared that the famous theory of Thiers, as embodied in the dictum "The King reigns, but does not govern," was "one that could never be accepted in Germany." Obstruction and opposition would be met by dissolution of the Reichstag. The Emperor would seek out a man of "iron and blood" to work out his "absolute will," says the *Daily Mail* writer, who concludes:

"The vital fact for Englishmen to remember is that the Bismarck tradition is still strong in the Germany of to-day; and that, in the face of a military absolutism which seems to our minds a sheer anachronism, the elections to the Reichstag can and will alter nothing."

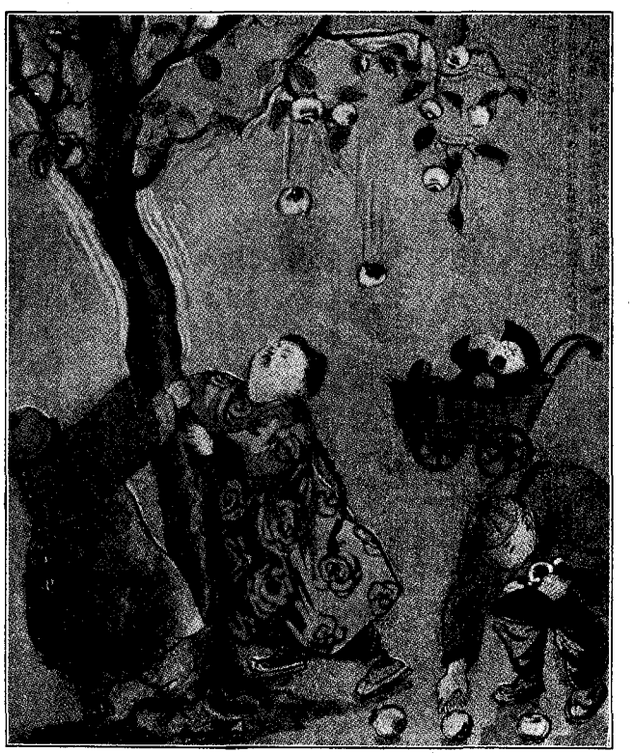
The growth of the German Socialist vote may be seen from the following table. The total vote of all parties in Germany is about 11,000,000:

Election	*Socialist vote*	*Election*	*Socialist vote*
1884	549,990	1898	2,107,076
1887	763,128	1903	3,011,114
1890	1,427,298	1907	3,259,020
1893	1,876,738	1912	4,400,000

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND

WHILE Postmaster-General Hitchcock is announcing his intention of asking Congress to take charge of the telegraph lines of the United States, a parallel assumption of public utilities has actually taken place in Britain, where, on the first day of 1912, the whole telephone business of the country was transferred to the Government, and those employed in carrying it on were enrolled as members of the Civil Service. The Government has owned the telegraph service since 1870, and has owned telephone trunk lines several years. The telephone bureaus will become amalgamated with the various post-offices and will, of course, be under the administration of the Postmaster-General. This, we are told, will further convenience and economy and reduce rates. The ease and promptness with which the change was made were remarkable. The Government has for some time been running certain state lines, as the London *Daily News* remarks:

"We have for some years been engaged in the telephone business, the trunk lines having passed into the hands of the nation some years ago. But the new business is of far greater dimensions than the old. By its transfer the nation will add a million and a quarter miles of wire to its equipment, some 600,000 names to its list of telephone clients, and it will increase the capital cost of the entire system to something like £25,000,000. These figures indicate the magnitude of a business which was undreamed



SHAKING THE FRUIT-TREE IN CHINA.

Everybody finds rich pickings—except the poor infant Emperor. —Tokyo *Puck*.

of in the childhood of many of those of us who still consider ourselves youthful."

The London *Morning Post* gives a more detailed account of figures involved, and we read:

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"The change means that capital amounting to over £16,000,000, and 18,000 employees are transferred to the state—that, in short, the nationalization of the telephone service is an accomplished fact. Of these additional civil servants at least 12,000 will have the right to pensions under the post-office. The staff has not been transferred in its entirety. Certain members, such as the solicitor, the secretary, the general superintendent, the chief engineer, the assistant engineer, and six provincial superintendents, will not come under the Government. The highly paid officials will receive compensation from the company's fund established for that purpose.

"An idea of the extent of the service taken over by the state may be gathered from the following statistics: There are over 400,000 subscribers, 1,571 exchanges, 500,000 exchange stations, and 36,000 private stations. Before the transfer the post-office controlled about 500,000 miles of telephone wire with 120,000 subscribers. By the change it will control 1,253,890 miles. The additional mileage brings the capital value of the system owned and worked by the state up to £25,000,000. The change, so smoothly accomplished, is the result of a decision in Parliament in 1905. The old company worked under a license from the Government granted over thirty years ago. It was resolved that the license should not be renewed, and that on its expiration the telephone service should be conducted by the state."

Many papers reflect upon the quietness and smoothness with which the transfer was made. Everything went on in the offices just as usual, and the London *Pall Mall Gazette* speaks in a tone of real exultation when it declares:

"The transfer of the main section of the telephone system has been accomplished in a manner that is truly and thoroughly creditable to the race. Across the Channel we may fairly well believe that the reorganization of a great department like this would have produced either a flamboyant military display and perhaps a great imperial deliverance, or else an equal display of fervor from the republican tribune, possibly meetings of protest, and solemn reminders of the sanctity of 'la Patrie'! Over here we have simply gone and done it quietly, and thousands of telephone hands throughout the Kingdom are to-day state employees. So long as they maintain efficiency, and the responsible authorities keep the exchange-girl alert and polite, we shall feel that the rearrangement is all for the best. And we shall hear the familiar call 'Are you there?' with a feeling that as a business people we are 'there' all the time."

The main question is how the public will benefit by the new arrangement. As the London *Westminster Gazette* observes somewhat hesitatingly:

"We can but hope that the transfer will give us a better service. Some natural doubts on the subject have been exprest. It is for the post-office to prove that any fears of deterioration are unfounded, and that the state can give a better service than can a commercial company. The passage of the means of communication into the hands of the Government is a natural step, which should lead to the employment of the telephone in districts which need such an instrument but have offered little inducement to exploitation by a business to which profits were essential."

But *The Morning Post* speaks more confidently about greater convenience and reduced charges as a result:

"One result is apparent. The area system will be modified by the unification of control. For instance, it is conceivable that big districts will be worked as units without regard to municipal boundaries. Then it is not doubted that local telephone services will undergo considerable development, and users of telephones, and those who would like to use them, hope that the state, working on the principle of securing efficiency at the lowest possible cost to the public, will in due time institute a revision of rates. It is claimed that the immediate result of such a policy would be still further to popularize the telephone, to make it play a greater part in the life of the country. To this end, it is believed, the scheme of development will include an extension of facilities for 'party-line' telephones, and, where possible, the gradual introduction of automatic telephones."

The Daily News, speaking editorially on the same subject, remarks:

"Tho it is too early to look yet for a change in telephone rates, this is a matter which must be faced at an early date. Present methods are not all they should be in this particular direction. To the user who pays a 'flat' rate there is no restriction as to his number of calls. The 'message-rate' subscriber, on the other hand, pays according to the use he makes of his instrument. Great inequalities and injustices, therefore, exist at present. . . .

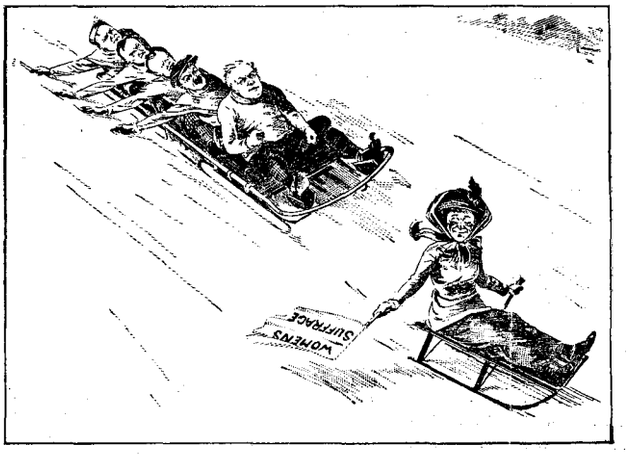
"The highest efficiency at the lowest possible rate is undoubtedly what the state should aim at, so that the telephone may be within the reach of practically every business man and of the average household. There is no obstacle to such an aim being realized, for the National Telephone Company's business has been acquired on terms which impose no handicap on the power of the state to extend the system to grant much greater facilities than the present, and to reduce charges so that there may be 'telephones for all.'"

The example of the United States teaches the British that an extended telephone service will be of great advantage to those in the country, as the London *Daily Chronicle* observes in the following words:

"Mr. Samuel [the manager of the telephone department] is doing a great deal to popularize the telephone in rural districts, and it requires no deep knowledge of conditions in the country to recognize that there a great field exists to which the telephone will come as an immense boon. In the United States the farmer has fully recognized the vital importance of being 'on the telephone'; already there are more farmer subscribers there than there are subscribers of all classes in this country. Rural people have been rather apt to think that the 'phone' is a trouble-saving device for the use of town-dwellers; but the American farmer has discovered the enormous advantage he reaps in being kept in much closer touch with market movements than he otherwise would be; delays of all kinds and long journeys are avoided, and weather reports reach him in time to be of the greatest value. It will, therefore, be well for our agriculture if British farmers take advantage of the very favorable terms which the post-office offers them."

LET US SEE IF TEDDY CAN BE A LITTLE PEACEFUL MAN.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



ON THE TRACK.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

ANCIENT FOES GETTING TOGETHER.

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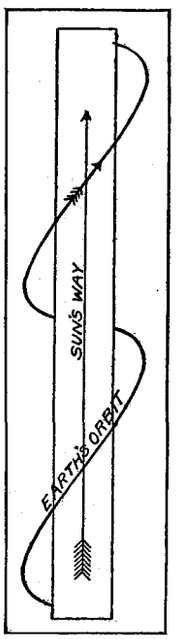
WHITHER ARE WE TRAVELING?

THE FEELING that we get back every year to the precise point in space that we occupied a year before is very comforting to some people. We like to think that our planet is jogging cozily round and round in a prescribed orbit instead of shooting off into the depths of unexplored space like some crazy comet. As a matter of fact, however, we do not get back at all. The point in space occupied by our earth on January 1, 1912, is distant by about 400,000,000 miles from the place where it was on January 1, 1911, and a year hence it will be as far away again, in the same direction. The sun is making as wild an excursion into the spatial wilderness as the most lunatic comet could contrive. Wilder, indeed; for the comet sooner or later returns, whereas there is no evidence that the sun, with his attendant spheres, is moving otherwise than in the straightest of straight lines. In *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., January) Prof. John Candee Dean tells us some of the things that are known about this solar motion. First suspected by the great astronomer Herschel, it was demonstrated seventy years ago by the Russian Struve that this movement carries the sun and its system through space with inconceivable velocity in the direction of the constellation Hercules. Later Mädler, of Dorpat, announced that the sun was moving around a central orb, in a period of 18,000,000 years, but modern astronomers find no evidence that the sun is deviating from a straight line. Among authorities, there has been considerable range as to the exact point toward which the sun is flying, but it will be found that they nearly all agree that the general direction is toward the constellation of Hercules, near the point first assigned by Herschel and Struve. We read:



OUR ROUTE.

The helix described by the earth in the progress toward the sun's apex.

"It has been found that the sun is moving toward its apex with a velocity of about twelve miles a second. To realize what this means, consider that the muzzle velocity of a shot from a large modern cannon is only 1,500 feet per second, while the sun moves with a speed of 63,000 feet per second, or forty-two times as fast. If a cannon-shot could be projected with the velocity of the sun, its energy and penetrating-power would be increased 1,700 times, and if a shot could be made that would withstand the enormous pressure and heat generated, it would penetrate 1,500 feet of solid steel. Practically, however, a steel shot moving at this velocity and striking such a thick, solid steel plate, would be instantly fused by the heat generated from impact.

"The earth's mean velocity toward the apex is, of course, the same as that of the sun, while its orbital velocity is 18½ miles a second. . . . The star called 61 Cygni, in the constellation of the Swan, is the nearest star visible in our latitude. While the sun moves nearly 400,000,000 miles in a year, it would take 100,000 years for it to move over a space equal to the distance that separates us from the nearest star. In the sun's flight toward its apex, it will take over 500,000 years for it to pass the star Vega, but since Vega has a slow motion at right angles to the sun's motion, it follows that the sun will never pass very near that star.

"While the sun moves at a uniform rate and probably in a straight line, the earth, owing to its motion around the sun, describes a huge spiral in space."

Knowledge of the sun's motion has enabled astronomers to make the "base-line" used for their observations as long as they choose—as many times 400,000,000 miles as the number of years that they wait between measurements. Formerly the base-line was limited to 93,000,000 miles—the distance across the earth's orbit. The result has been the recognition of "proper motions" of the stars, as distinguished from the apparent motions that are due to our own flight through space. Says Professor Dean:

"A remarkably interesting phenomenon of two great drifts of stars moving in opposite directions has recently been discovered. About 10,000 stars were dealt with in this investigation. The *fast-moving* drift is flowing away from the constellation of the Serpent Bearer. The *slow-moving* drift is flowing from the constellation of the Lynx. The two streams of stars appear to be nearly equally divided and are completely intermingled with each other. The phenomenon is explained on the theory that two great universes have been drawn together, probably by mutual attraction, and are now passing through each other. Because of the enormous distance between individual stars, the chances of collisions between them are very small. It must not be assumed that the discovery of the phenomenon of the two opposing stellar drifts has upset the theory as to the position of the solar apex; on the contrary, its position calculated in this way satisfactorily agrees with that found by the other method."

SIGHT AND EFFICIENCY

LOSS OF SIGHT reduces a worker's efficiency to a minimum. The least impairment of his vision injures it somewhat. The labor of a man or a woman without good eyesight is handicapped at once; and the eye is an organ whose delicacy exposes it to extraordinary risks. In a recent paper by Dr. Alger before the New York Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society he goes most impressively into the subject of ocular injuries and accidents. The practising ophthalmologist whose daily work brings him into contact with damaged eyesight realizes how serious are the daily risks which the ordinary workman runs, and how frequently he is the victim of preventable or removable conditions. About 80,000 people in the United States, as Dr. Alger puts it, have become social liabilities instead of assets. A large proportion belong to the working classes and have lost their eyesight through preventable causes. Add to these probably ten times as many cases in which, through defective vision, much of the worker's efficiency is lost, and the sum total of the injury becomes formidable. Our quotations are from a review of Dr. Alger's paper in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 30). Says this paper, editorially:

"The risks incurred in machine-shops and engineering-works from the careless use of emery-wheels, from flying metal chips, and similar causes are great, but they are comparatively obvious ones. Every works-manager realizes their nature and generally he has taken steps to protect workmen from injury as far as their work permits of protection. There are, of course, accidents which are not preventable, but these form only a small part of the whole. But there is a further work which can be done, of great social value, and of no small economic importance, and that is intelligent examination of the general condition of workmen as regards vision. A man who does not see well when about his work not only runs exceptional risk of accident to himself or to his fellow employees, but also works at considerably diminished efficiency. . . . . .

"Most men whose eyesight is not of the best are not aware of the fact unless engaged on tasks of very exacting character, but their weakness is disclosed to the trained observer at the most casual glance. Walk through any large works with an observant opthalmologist and he will point out no inconsiderable number of men whose work is hampered and rendered more difficult

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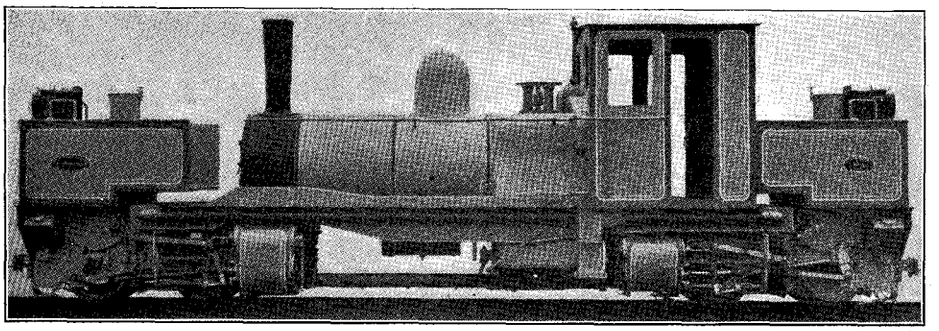
by easily remediable faults of vision. Here will be a myopic [near-sighted] patient with his nose down over his work taking extra chances of injuries and very likely interfering with the proper lighting of his task. On the other side one may find a victim of hyperopia [far-sightedness], working at a little too great distance between eye and hand to allow the use of either to be comfortable. Even commoner will be cases of astigmatism, where the workman is squinting cornerwise to improve his vision, or scowling over his tools in a vain effort to bring into clear vision a badly blurred image.

"Every such instance means actual loss of efficiency, not only in the primary sense of being unable to correlate eye and hand successfully, but secondarily in loss of time due to headaches resulting from eye-strain and vain efforts to get rest. . . . A word from a kindly foreman and a visit to the nearest convenient clinic will often make an efficient man out of one who has been severely handicapped. The effort is certainly worth making. It is well understood that good lighting is essential to industrial efficiency, and in the past few years the average improvement in lighting equipment has been very marked, yet even the best of lighting will not secure good results from a workman with a fault in vision of which he is not aware, but which could be remedied in a few hours and at a very slight expense if it were once brought to his attention. Here is certainly a field for philanthropic effort for the betterment of industrial conditions which ought to be cultivated."



A "DOUBLE-JOINTED" LOCOMOTIVE FOR TASMANIA.

PHYSICAL REQUISITES FOR "HELLO" GIRLS—A recent applicant for a position in a library, on being asked why she sought that particular kind of work, replied, "Because my mother thought I wasn't good for anything else." A similar opinion of the telephonic profession appears to be held in some quarters, but the writer of an interesting article on "The Health of Telephone-Operators" in *The Lancet* (London) gives us a different idea. The position of a telephone-operator, he tells us, is a particularly exacting one, and in the selection of candidates great care must be taken to bar out those of "unstable nervous equilibrium." A sound nervous system he considers essential, because the telephonist is constantly using three special senses—namely, speech, hearing, and sight. This is very wearing because of the strain on attention inherent in the work; and because the telephonist, instead of dealing, as the telegraphist does, directly with another skilled operator, deals directly with an exacting and often inconsiderate public. The writer gets his data from a recent report made by a committee of medical men. He goes on to say:

"Another strain upon her physical powers is the constant jumping up and down and reaching out entailed by her work. Of the employer is demanded consideration for the periods of work and the suitability of the head-gear and breast-gear. . . . As to the gear, the committee have wisely suggested that it should always be personal to the girl herself, and that she should be permitted to wear it in any convenient fashion consistent with working efficiency. Steps, moreover, are to be taken to reduce the weight of the receiver and transmitter and to improve the accommodation provided for operators. . . . Forbearance, lack of irritability at slight mistakes, and courtesy may do much to mitigate the rigors of a very trying service which in these days we could hardly get along without."

A DOUBLE-JOINTED LOCOMOTIVE

JOINTED LOCOMOTIVES are now the order of the day. The modern engine, of huge length, can not get comfortably around curves unless provision is made for bending. Types of various kinds, including the notable recent examples with jointed boilers, have already been described and illustrated in these columns. The very latest locomotive has not one joint, but two. The boiler is in its middle section and its drivers on the two end ones, which also carry the fuel and water supply. It is, in fact, a locomotive with two tenders, one of which pulls it and the other pushes, while it itself does nothing except to provide steam for their use. This type of locomotive, called the Garratt, after H. W. Garratt, its English inventor, has so far been built solely in Manchester, England, but the American rights have just been acquired by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Says the writer of an article in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, January 6):

"In designing the Garratt locomotive, the aim has been to produce an engine having the greatest amount of flexibility and stability, and to so arrange the various parts that a large boiler can be used, with its center line at a comparatively low elevation above the rail. At the same time, the supply of fuel and water is carried on the engine itself, and a maximum proportion of the total weight can be utilized for adhesion. In combining these various features, a locomotive has been produced which differs radically from the various types of articulated locomotives heretofore used. A Garratt locomotive consists of three principal sections, two steam-driven trucks and a longitudinal frame together with the boiler, which is supported directly on this frame. . . . As the boiler is placed entirely between the trucks, its design is unhampered by many of the limitations found in locomotives of ordinary types. . . . In an engine of this type, the length and diameter of the boiler-barrel are not influenced by the wheel arrangement. Hence, if conditions are such that it is desirable to use comparatively short tubes, the diameter of the boiler and number of tubes can be increased, and the required amount of heating-surface obtained without interfering with other features of the design."

Each steam-truck in this type of locomotive constitutes an independent unit. On the frames of the front truck is mounted a water-tank, while the rear truck carries a combined water-tank and fuel-bin. The front and rear tanks are connected by an equalizing pipe, which communicates with an auxiliary tank under the boiler-barrel, from which the boiler-feed is drawn. The steam piping necessarily includes flexible connections. It is claimed that the type is extremely stable for the following reasons:

"A consideration of the design will show that, when the engine is traversing a curve, the center line of the longitudinal frames forms a chord of said curve; and the shorter the radius of curvature, the more the center of gravity is moved inward. In this way, the center of gravity of the locomotive is shifted, horizontally, in the right direction to counteract the centrifugal effect. Furthermore, the two steam-trucks are free to adapt themselves to curves and track inequalities; and it is not necessary to limit their movements. Because of the location of the various parts in a Garratt locomotive it is possible to secure a most satisfactory weight distribution. . . . . .

"It is evident, from the above, that the Garratt type merits consideration in cases where operating conditions require high-powered, direct-connected locomotives, with an unusual amount of flexibility. This type of engine can be adapted to passenger, freight, or special service, and should prove of value in certain cases where the various types of locomotives heretofore used are not suitable for the required service."

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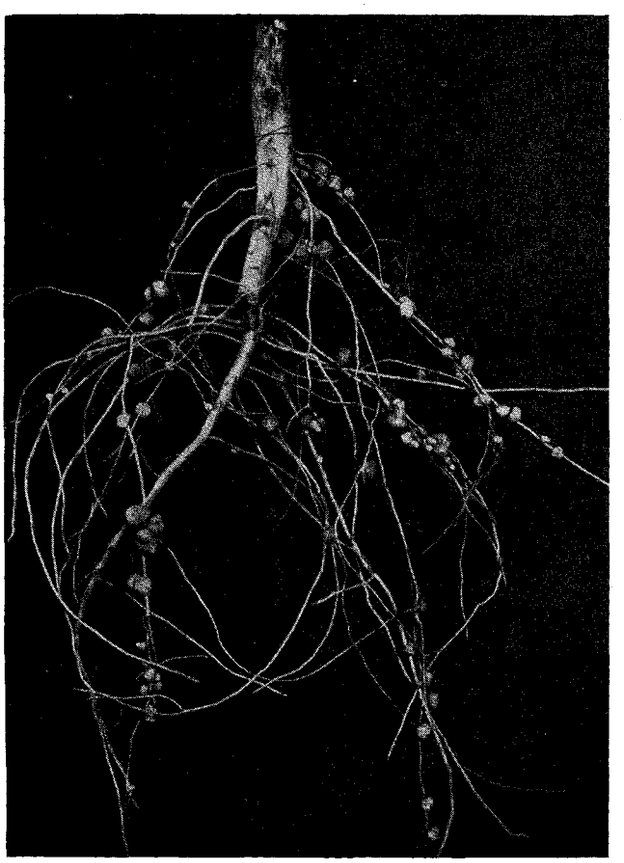
ENCOURAGING SOIL BACTERIA

THE PROBLEM of raising large crops is very much like that of maintaining the public health—it consists of encouraging friendly bacteria and abolishing harmful ones. In the soil the friendly bacteria capture the atmospheric nitrogen and put it in such shape that the plant can use it. Nitrogen is indispensable to plants and the air is full of it; yet it can not be absorbed directly. To be utilized by growing vegetation it must be chemically combined in the shape of a nitrate, or salt of nitric acid. It can be forced into such combination by an electric discharge, and electricity is now being used to manufacture fertilizers in this way. Certain bacteria do the job as part of their ordinary vital processes and without making any fuss about it, and it is highly desirable to preserve these and to discourage any agencies that may be hostile or injurious to them. Says Mr. B. E. Powell in *Country Life in America* (New York, January 15):

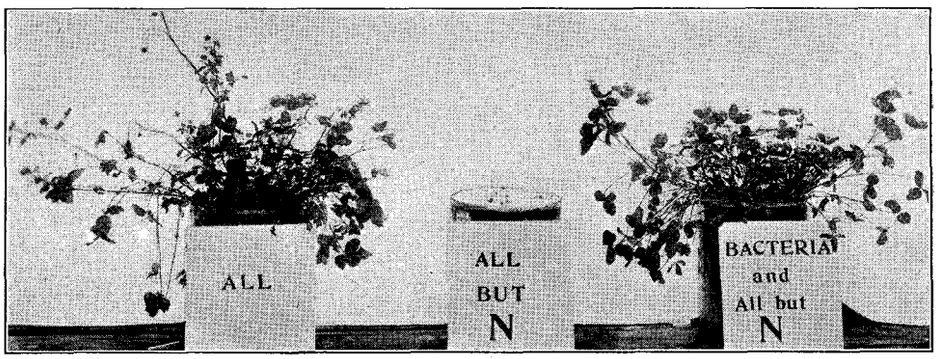
"The enemies of the bacteria are large organisms of the protozoa class. Their sole business in life is to gobble the beneficent bacteria. If you can get the start of these protozoa you can take crops from your soil that you never dreamed possible. I can tell you what means to apply if only you can devise a method for applying the means.



HOMES OF THE NITROGEN-GATHERING BACTERIA.

Tubercles on the roots of the cow-pea. If the soil is unfavorable, these can not do their work, and the crop is poor.

"It has long been known that soil heated to the temperature of boiling water becomes unusually productive. Until 1910 this fact could not be explained. Growers of cucumbers and tomatoes under glass had found that when they baked the soil about their plants an astonishing result followed—not only was no fertilizer required but the crops were actually 'overfed' or overstimulated, as some thought. Examination, however, revealed that it was not mere stimulation. The plants were actually richer in plant-food. How had they gotten it? How had baking the earth brought it about? For years scientists had tackled this fact, shaken it up, rammed it into theories which it refused to associate with, and laid it down again as good as new. So obstinately did it resist all attempts to be put into a theory that it was not recognized officially as a fact. Finally, the highly satisfactory but erroneous theory was advanced that baking sterilized the earth; that is, killed all the bacteria, and consequently nature in some mysterious way caused the plants to flourish mightily in this nice, clean, sterilized soil.



A STUDY IN PLANT-FOOD.

The left-hand jar of clover has all the plant-food elements, but no bacteria; the middle jar all but nitrogen (with no bacteria); the right-hand jar all but nitrogen, with bacteria added.

"The matter was taken up in the oldest agricultural experiment station in the world, that of Rothamsted, England. Drs. Russell and Hutchinson working in the laboratory found that the supposedly sterilized soils upon examination gave up a few bacteria; about four hundred to the gram. The normal soil was examined. It showed about seven million bacteria to the gram. But the four hundred bacteria in the baked soil multiplied until in four days there were six million to the gram, which later in the season had increased until they reached the astounding total of forty million per gram. Clearly there must be in the normal soil some limiting factor which kept the bacteria from increasing to the point where they could convey the most nourishment to the plant. Thus were the protozoa dragged from their lair and their destructive nature brought to the light of day. Baking puts them out of business completely, and when they are not on hand to contend with the bacteria, the latter survive, multiply astonishingly, and prepare for the plants all the nitrogen they can consume."

But the heating-process can hardly be used on a large scale. When it comes to baking a whole farm most men would balk at the job, unless perhaps some Edison of the soil may devise a way for heating acres at a time, perhaps by electricity. This has been a most obliging force, permitting itself to be harnessed in ways that seemed weird when first proposed. Already it has been found that the application of electricity to the soil is followed by increased plant-growth. We read further:

"Metchnikoff has made us all familiar with his theory of the fight that is waged in our own bodies by those valiant policemen of our health, the white corpuscles, which stand ready to repel the intrusive bacteria of inflammation and fever. It is precisely the same battle that goes on in the soil except that in the blood the larger organisms are the beneficent force, and the bacteria destructive.

"The bacteria of typhoid have been a source of much anxiety to man, and because of them the water tap has often been discarded in favor of the distilled-water bottle.

"Now, the fact is, polluted water is exceedingly unlikely to harbor typhoid germs, at least for long. For one thing, the typhoid germ has little chance in cold water of any sort, and as soon as it enters water contaminated with sewage or even inhabited by mere water bacteria, they fall upon the typhoid instigator and swallow him. The life of typhoid bacteria in polluted water is rarely more than a few hours. They

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may, however, survive six months in nice, clean, sterilized water. . . . . .

"Let us get back to the soil and its bacteria. A belief that is instinctive is that the richer soil is below the surface and that cultivation is largely for the purpose of turning up the soil that has grown fat in the dark. As a matter of fact the richness is in the surface soil. It is the surface soil which contains the teeming millions of bacterial workers, all anxious to turn into the purse of man a golden stream, poured freely without demur or dam. The better the cultivation, the more thorough the drainage and aeration, and the higher the temperature, the better chance have these minute organisms."

There is, however, another way besides heating the soil by which the soil bacteria can be encouraged and their enemies diminished. Some of these were described not long ago in these columns. Treatment with vapors of chloroform or toluene followed by volatilization brought at Rothamsted an increase of 30 per cent. or so in the crops. But this is not so striking an increase as followed the heating of the soil to 100 degrees for two hours. The increase was 50 per cent. or over. Further:

"There are soils where the bacteria which have to do with nitrogen, whether their business is to fix nitrogen in the earth or to prepare it for use after it is there, can not establish their workshops. One will find that legumes grown upon such soils do not develop properly. Also the tubercles upon the roots of legumes, which are the homes of nitrogen-gathering bacteria, are not as they should be. The difficulty is that the soil is 'sour.' Now it is as impossible to grow crops upon an acid soil as it is to digest food in an acid stomach. Fortunately, the remedy for acid soil is not far to seek. Finely ground limestone will correct the condition, and that right speedily. A ton of limestone to an acre of land is usually sufficient; but as much as ten tons per acre have been applied to farms belonging to the University of Illinois, and the result in crops has proven the wisdom of this course.

"These are a few of the fields in which we know of the struggle that the beneficent bacteria are carrying on for us. Our bodies, the earth, the air, the water—all are full of silent bacterial warfare, some battling for, some against us. Whatever can be done to encourage the beneficent bacteria in their fight is thoroughly worth while, for they are brave little agents of civilization."

MORE HIDDEN KNOWLEDGE—Some instances were recently noticed in these columns where knowledge acquired at vast expense, time, or trouble had been hidden from the world by burying it in the pages of obscure publications or reports, whence it is either never unearthed or is accidentally dug out by some surprized student, who has just wastefully gone over the same ground. Now comes to us an interesting case of the hiding of knowledge by merely discontinuing a once common process and then forgetting about it, so that its reinvention is hailed as something new—an event like some of those described by Wendell Phillips in his lecture on the Lost Arts. This case is set forth in a letter written to us by Mr. John Hyslop of New York, in regard to the process of forming tubes and other metallic objects by extrusion, or "squirting," described in an article quoted in our issue for December 2. Says Mr. Hyslop:

"Nearly fifty years since, or, as near as I can now fix the time, about 1864 or 1865, I saw in operation in the basement of a building in one of the streets west of Broadway and not, I think, far from Houston Street, a large and heavy hand-press being operated by two men—Frenchmen, I believe—and turning out tubes of a soft white metal which I took to be artists' paint-tubes, and the metal used I took to be tin. The process was to place a disk of metal about ⅛ of an inch in thickness into a shallow hole or socket let into a steel table—then by one-man power to give velocity and momentum to a heavily weighted crossbar, perhaps eight feet long, which brought down the punch upon the metal wafer, when I was surprized to see the thin skin of metal formed in the shallow hole follow up the punch perhaps four or five inches. I heard no claim made for novelty and supposed that tubes of the sort being made were regularly made in that way, and I do not know anything to the contrary now, but the method surprized and fascinated me with interest, and the memory of it has never left me."

A NATURAL GAS VOLCANO

WHAT LIGHTED the gas-jet, a thousand feet high, that burst out of the ocean recently near Trinidad, causing newspaper rumors that a new volcanic island had arisen near the coast, and that it was in active eruption? The matter appears to be more or less of a mystery. According to a letter written by Robert Anderson to *Science* (New York) the phenomenon is not really volcanic in the ordinary sense of the word, but is due rather to an eruption of natural gas from submerged strata. The real wonder in this case—for such outbursts of gas are not infrequent in that region—is its ignition, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The outbreak seems to differ from those resulting in the ordinary "mud volcano" of Trinidad chiefly in the great scale on which it occurred. Mr. Anderson quotes as follows from a letter written by Jefferson D. Davis, of Port of Spain, on November 6:

"On last Saturday (November 4) land was seen to rise from the surface of the ocean three miles southwest of Erin. . . . The gas . . . soon took fire, and the flames must have gone to an enormous height, because they were seen from Port of Spain to shoot into the clouds, and Erin is approximately fifty miles from this place. The country was lit up for considerable time, and great consternation prevailed among the natives. . . . The governor of the colony and a party of officials, with a number of prominent people from this place, went down yesterday to see the phenomenon, and found a piece of land about three acres in area, about thirty to forty feet above sea level, in the center of which was a crater. The ground seemed to be the ordinary blue mud, but was very hot, consequently baked dry and hard. Some of the more adventurous visitors went on to the land and walked about for a while, and took home some samples of the clay. Large volumes of gas were coming from the crater at this time, but there was no fire. We learned to-day by telephone that it has taken fire again."

The birth of the new gas or mud "volcano" was also witnessed by Mr. A. C. Veatch, formerly of the United States Geological Survey, who was on board ship at Brighton, Trinidad, just about to sail for New York. Writes Mr. Anderson:

"He informs me that his notice was suddenly attracted by a great flame that shot up into the sky just at dusk, at ten minutes before six, Saturday evening. Every one thought it was an oil- or gas-well on fire. With the first puff the flame rose as a brilliant mushroom-shaped mass, which immediately changed its form to a straight jet of fire that must have risen to a height of at least 1,000 feet. No noise whatever preceding or accompanying the fire was to be heard from Brighton, which is across the low hills within fourteen miles of the place where the new island was formed. The fire disappeared below the horizon in about five minutes, leaving a cloud of smoke that drifted away. No light was to be seen in the sky the rest of the evening, which makes it certain that the flame either became reduced to a very small size or died out entirely."

The new volcano is about two miles off Trinidad's south coast, and lies on the eastward extension of a line marked by previous outbursts, some of them still active. This line may possibly be a crack in the earth's crust. The "Columbia," the largest of these volcanoes, has formed a mound of ejected mud several acres in extent and 50 to 70 feet high. The sides of this cone, as well as some others in Trinidad, notably the one called "The Devil's Woodpile," are strewn with pebbles and rock fragments that have been ejected from a great depth. We read further:

"A point of unusual interest regarding the late eruption is that the gas took fire. The reports so far received give no details bearing on this point, but it seems unlikely that the original ignition took place through human agency. If it did not, the phenomenon is one which has seldom if ever been recorded before.

"Two ways suggest themselves in which the gas might conceivably have become ignited through natural causes. One way is that sparks might have been produced by the friction of boulders against each other as they were shot out with the

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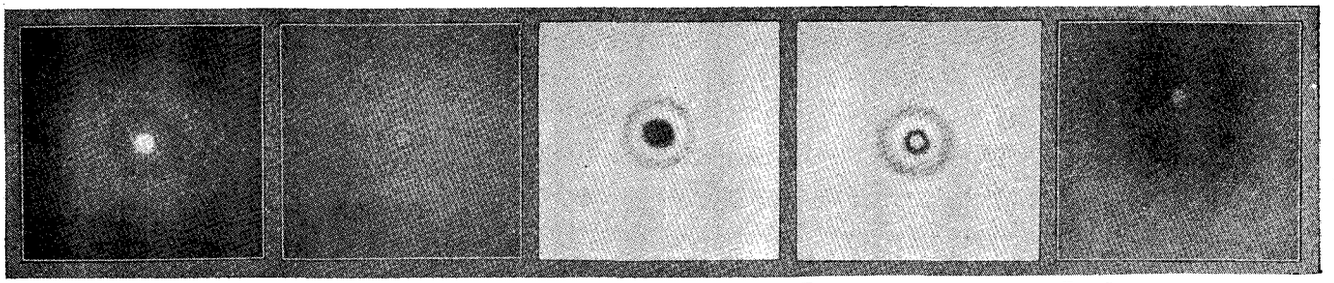

FIG. 1.—PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUN. Exposure: $\frac{1}{100}$ second, normal print

FIG. 2.—OVEREXPOSED PRINT. Exposure: $\frac{1}{25}$ second.

FIG. 3.—INVERTED PRINT. Exposure: $\frac{1}{8}$ second.

FIG. 4.—PRINT RETURNING TO NORMAL. Exposure: $\frac{1}{3}$ second.

FIG. 5.—CONTRA-INVERTED PRINT. Exposure: 2 seconds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "INVERSION" AND "CONTRA-INVERSION."

gas. Cases have been reported to me by oil men in which sparks were formed by boulders, projected under great gas pressure from wells, striking the casing and tools, but I have heard of no case in which the gas was lighted. Another supposition is that electric sparks might have been generated similar to those observed in the vapor clouds emanating from Mt. Pelée at the time of its great eruption."

HOW PHOTOGRAPHS MAY LIE

IT IS EASY to make a photograph lie; every one who has seen "fake" pictures knows this. It is also easy for a photograph to deceive us innocently, or without being manipulated by the wily faker. As photography is now an indispensable aid in all the sciences—astronomy, physics, chemistry, meteorology, and natural history—the falsification of photographic documents is a subject of high importance. The scientific man who makes use of the sensitive plate must know its tricks and be able to allow for them if he is to interpret his results correctly. This subject is treated in *Cosmos* (Paris) by J. Girardot. First we have falsifications due to optical distortion—the aberration of lenses and the like, but these are easily avoided by expert instrument-makers. Causes of error due to the plate and to the sensitive emulsion spread upon it are much more numerous and more serious. Says Mr. Girardot:

"The unequal sensitiveness to the various colors, in the first place, changes the relative values considerably. Thus, as the emulsion is very sensitive to the blue rays and very slightly to the red, photography of a blue and a red object of equal value, that is to say, equally well lighted, will give a light gray image for the blue object and a dark gray one for the red, when the two grays should be similar. On the other hand, if we photograph a dark blue and a light red object they will be represented by two similar grays, which is false.

"This may lead to serious consequences; for instance, a reddish and a bluish star of equal magnitudes will not give images of equal intensity on a photograph, but the blue star will appear more brilliant, so that it will be assigned a greater magnitude than the red star if the error be not checked by direct observation.

"This defect may be largely corrected by the use of orthochrome plates. The phenomenon has, moreover, been put to good use by employing it to detect the traces of very slight bruises on a dead body; it enables us also to discover traces of blood on washed linen, for slight differences between very light blues and reds, imperceptible to the eye, are brought out by the photographic plate.

"A second defect is the halo of reflection produced by the glass faces of the plate. . . . This may be avoided in part by the use of various anti-halos.

"Its cousin, the diffusion halo, is more difficult to manage. It is produced by the diffusion of light in the camera. As light does not move exactly in a straight line in our atmosphere, it expands into a cone in the camera and forms a small aureole around the point of light photographed.

"Both these halos are produced only when there is strong contrast—an open window, the image of the sun, etc. They are distinguished one from the other by the fact that the reflection halo acts on the plate from behind, the diffusion halo from in front.

"This cause of error is especially dangerous in meteorology, where there is risk of discovering halos around all the heavenly bodies, when they really exist only on the plate."

Finally, another phenomenon, quite as troublesome and less known, is "inversion," due to the fact that the quantity of silver reduced by the development in the sensitized gelatin is not indefinitely proportional to the light received; it increases up to a certain point and then decreases to almost nothing. We have then on the paper print a negative instead of a positive. Having reached this minimum, the quantity of reduced silver again increases, finally giving another positive; this is called contra-inversion. Inversion occurs frequently, but contra-inversion requires great overexposure.

"This is all shown in detail by the accompanying photographs of the sun. With a very short exposure of a four-hundredth of a second, we have the sun standing out in white on the dark gray of the sky (Fig. 1). The image is correct; the sun, being extremely luminous compared with the sky, has thoroughly acted on the plate, whereas the sky has scarcely acted at all.

"Increase the exposure. With a twenty-fifth of a second (Fig. 2) the maximum of intensity is passed for the sun, which is now represented only by a gray spot. But during this time the sky has not reached its maximum and has continued to increase in intensity, so that it also is represented by gray. The image is thus scarcely visible. Photographers make use of this property of overexposure to lessen the contrasts in objects photographed or to render better the relative va ues of colors.

"Keep on increasing the time of exposure. With an eighth of a second (Fig. 3) the image of the sun reaches its minimum, . . . that is to say, it is black on the paper, while that of the sky has continued to increase and is represented by a very light gray. We have now an inverted image, which is negative on the print and positive on the plate.

"Increasing still the time of exposure, the sun's image brightens little by little (Fig. 4), while the sky darkens slowly and we return to an image like that obtained at the outset (Fig. 5). This is a contra-inverted image. . . . . .

"These phenomena cause many errors. Thus, in photographing lightning by night, 'dark flashes' are obtained. This is a simple inversion and it is unnecessary to seek a further explanation by invoking the aid of magnetism, ultra-violet rays, electricity, etc.

"There are few sure ways of avoiding inversion; some plates invert more or less rapidly according to the composition of their sensitive gelatin. It may thus, in some cases, be necessary to seek the plates that invert least rapidly. . . . . .

"But if it is almost impossible practically to correct the defects of the plates that we use, we may nevertheless succeed in avoiding errors of interpretation due to them, by studying the plates very carefully and under the extreme conditions in which they may be called on to do service, for by knowing thoroughly their defects and the resulting phenomena we may be able, altho not to remedy them, at least to avoid attributing to other causes the effects due to them."

MR. A. W. ECKBERG asks us to correct an error in an article we recently quoted from his pen. In speaking of a certain railway wreck as occurring on the Lehigh Valley road he finds he was mistaken. "Full explanation," he says, "is due the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and I trust you will make the necessary correction."

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HOW ART MISREPRESENTS THE INDIAN

THE INDIAN has been pictured too much as a creature of the white man's imagination. So declares the Indian artist, Lone Star, who teaches art in the United States Government school at Carlisle, Pa. He is outspoken in declaring that "the white artist does not know the Indian." The red man has been often enough represented, but the artist who has essayed the task usually spends but a short time studying him first-hand, and then pieces out from his imagination the deficiencies of his observation. One thing that the white man always puts into his Indian pictures is the sign of stoicism that he believes must invariably accompany the Indian character. "The artist forthwith places on his canvas an Indian with a haughty but awkward pose." It would take years of constant association to get really to know the Indian, and "generally artists have not deemed it worth while." Frederic Remington is exempted from this general charge. One reason why Lone Star, who gives his ideas to an interviewer for the New York *Sun*, bewails the growth of false ideas of his race, is because of all the things the Indian has been, he has first of all been an artist. Further:

"He lived with nature, he loved the wild things about him—the mountains, prairies, rivers, forests, and all wild creatures. He made symbolic records of his thoughts. In the course of evolution these symbols developed into a system of decorative designing. His garments and the utensils used in daily life bore record of his art.

"For instance, the parting of the hair in the middle, braiding it in two plaits, and bringing them forward over the shoulder, was no chance style. No other method of arranging the hair becomes the Indian so well. The use of fringe lends grace to the gestures and the Indian used it lavishly on his skin garments in compliment to his firmly established skill with the sign language.

"The Caucasian artist has appreciated much of this. The personality and dress of the Indian have been an inspiration to the painter, sculptor, and poet. Yet when it comes to the details of garments, the pose, and even the spirit that the artist has put into his creations, I can readily see where he has missed the vital point. The Indian has been pictured too much as a thing of the white man's imagination."

LONE STAR'S WIFE IN HER TRIBAL DRESS.

Our artists in portraying Indians too often "try to improve upon the native dress, and it is evident," says an Indian artist, "that they do not use the native costume as a model, but trust to their imagination."

The stage Indian is even further from the truth, we are assured:

"The costumes are generally even more ridiculous than the disorderly hopping and whooping. The costumers apparently try to improve upon the native dress, and it is generally very evident that they do not use the native costume as a model, but trust to their imagination, aided, perhaps, by vague memories of a Wild West show performance.

"In some instances expensive costumes have been purchased for certain productions, but the effect has been spoiled by incorrect wearing and the grotesque use of colored chicken feathers upon the heads of women. To the modern costumer any kind of feather is associated with the identity of an Indian, and the result seems to satisfy the public eye.

"In reality, eagle feathers in the Indian's life were worn by men only, and the wearing of each feather represented a reward of some distinguished act or deed of bravery. The Indian woman never wears feathers; it is the man's sole right as a warrior. To the Indian a feather has the same significance as a medal or a college letter awarded for athletic merit.

"I recall an incident connected with the life of Howard Pyle, the illustrator. Having an Indian scene to paint, he borrowed a complete woman's costume, but he used the leggings for sleeves, with the addition of one or two feathers for extra adornment. But the illustrators of to-day are working with more knowledge than the painters of the past century.

"Since the day of Frederic Remington the illustrators have gathered much good material. Remington spent many years in the West and probably had as good a knowledge of Indians as any white man who contributes to the newspapers and magazines. His strong color schemes, while they have been frequently criticized, were quite typical of the life. His pictures of action were wonderful. His costuming was correct because founded on close observation. In the field of art he stood alone as the illustrator of Indian life, but even then it was just one phase of the Indian's nature that he depicted. He pictured the Indian as a warrior, and in those days the Indian was fighting desperately for his possessions. However, Remington, in his later days, turned his hand to word-pictures and he told much of the Indian's religious nature.

"In the sense of personal adornment the Indian follows the order of nature and it is the male that is most gorgeously adorned. The female is brightly clad, but not so elaborately bedecked with trimming. As a rule, the Indian himself was the designer of the costume in its general effect and he permitted the woman to do the fine detail work. She was clever in the intricate designs she wrought with porcupine quills and beads.

"No man ever spent more time over his toilet than the Indian. The paint on his face was not dashed on in haphazard fashion. To the Indian each color has some significance, and when a warrior paints his face for festive occasions the design and colors he uses generally have some individual significance to him.

"The Indian was particular in his choice of eagle feathers. They were usually chosen from the tail-feathers of young but full-grown birds. His heavily fringed buckskin shirt often has an extra row of ermine with beaded stripes over the shoulder and along the sleeves. The outside of the leggings is heavily fringed. Each tribe has its own peculiar style and cut of moccasin. The Indian wears his fine clothes with an easy swing and dash, but

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with all his apparent ease he is ever thoughtful and careful of them, especially of his feathers, that he may not break their delicate fibers.

"The Indian woman's dress is heavily beaded and fringed, but she does not wear many extra ornaments.

"If the Indian in his native dress is worthy of dramatic representation, the time has come when the artist or costumer should study his subject as closely as any dramatic artist who wishes to present any period as accurately as possible for the stage. Artists should be even more careful because of the permanence of their pictorial records, either on canvas or in marble."

The story of Lone Star and his wife, Angel De Cora, is full of romantic interest. Both are now teaching art at Carlisle; both have been educated in American colleges. Miss De Cora has been under the art instruction of such men as Howard Pyle, Joseph De Camp, Frank Brown, and Edmund Tarbell. The magazines have also printed her stories of Indian life. We read here:

"Forty years ago a young German, a civil engineer, was a member of a party of surveyors laying out the line of a railroad over the plains. The party was attacked by Red Cloud and its camp was besieged. Day by day the supply of provisions grew less. Finally, the young German determined on a course so bold that none of his companions dared accompany him.

"Alone, without arms, and with a few days' rations, the engineer set out toward the Indian camp. He was captured and taken before the chief. While his captors introduced him with mutterings he stept forward with outstretched hand toward the chief.

"His plan worked. The chief met his captive with the trust that the civil engineer displayed. A lodge was assigned to the white man and he took an Indian woman as his wife. Altho United States troops put an end to the Indian uprising and rescued the other engineers of the party, the young German remained with Chief Red Cloud's tribe and his Indian wife gave birth to two children. The second child, a boy, was named Wicarhpi Isnala, or Lone Star.

"After he had grown wealthy as a trader and agent between the Indians and the whites the engineer left the tribe and returned to his home in the East. Here he found an old sweetheart, whom he married. After five years he returned to the Indians and took away from the tribe his son, Lone Star, who, a boy of eight years, entered a school in the East, overcame the handicaps of strange language, and was graduated from a high school at eighteen.

"The boy was sent to college and to art school. A course in art was mapped out for him by his father, but the Indian boy himself halted these plans. He longed to return to his people and finally did so.

"After that he studied art again. After his course was finished he worked as an artist on various newspapers. In 1904 Lone Star supervised the interior and mural decorations of the Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. In 1908 he became instructor in the United States Government Indian school here. It was while in St. Louis that he became acquainted with Angel De Cora.

"Angel De Cora is the daughter of a descendant of the hereditary chief of the Winnebagoes.

" 'A very promising career must have been laid out for me by my grandparents,' writes Angel De Cora, ' but a strange white man interrupted it.

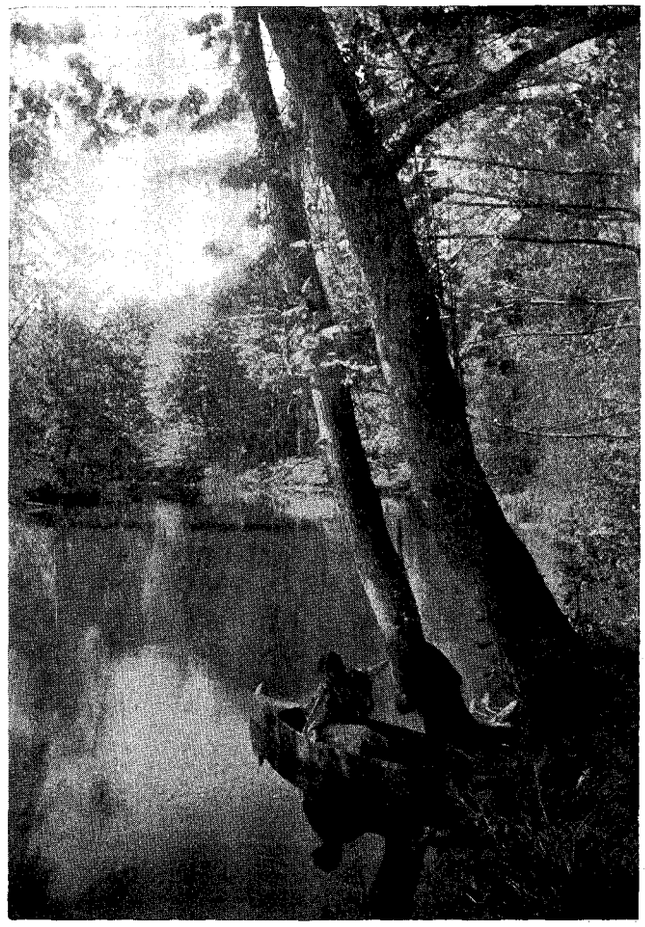
" 'I had been entered in the reservation school but a few days when a strange white man appeared there. He asked me through an interpreter if I would like a ride in a steam-car. I had never seen one, and six of the other children seemed enthusiastic about it and they were going to try, so I decided to join them too.

" 'The next morning at sunrise we were piled into a wagon and driven to the nearest railroad station, thirty miles away. We did get the promised ride. We rode three days and three nights until we reached Hampton, Va.

" 'My parents found it out, but too late.

" 'Three years later, when I returned to my mother, she told me that for months she wept and mourned for me. My father and the old chief and his wife had died, and with them the old Indian life was gone.'

"The girl then returned to Hampton, and through the efforts of friends she entered the Burnham Classical School for Girls and later the art department of Smith College at Northampton, Mass."



AN INDIAN IDYL.

Angel De Cora in a birch canoe.

"The Indian woman never wears feathers," says her husband, Lone Star; "it is the man's sole right as a warrior."

THE DISILLUSIONED "STAR"—The fever to be made a star might cool its fires if actresses would ponder the plaint of Miss Helen Ware, one of our younger star actresses, whose "confessions" are printed in the London *Standard*. There she is reported as saying:

"How happy the ordinary woman must be, after visiting a theater, to go home to her husband and children or parents or friends! How I should relish the intimate association with persons whose affections and expressions of friendship are based on sincerity; where display of kindness is unalloyed by motive; where a kindly word is exprest without a sneer or the expectation of favors to come!

"It must be happiness personified to live a life that is absolutely real. If there is one miserable creature who receives less for what she gives than any one else, it is a star. What does she know of home life? Her companions are few because the less the public knows of her the easier it is to weave romance about her, and if there is no romance about her she lacks the drawing quality which makes stars successful from a money point of view. Her every action must be studied for fear of being misunderstood. She can not do the things that other women do, because her public will think her commonplace. What joy it would be just to be an ordinary woman and go from one shop to another, drop into this hotel and have a cup of tea, or into that one to have luncheon with a friend!

"Even with my fellow players I must hold myself aloof. I can't be free with them, for it would tend to destroy discipline. In fact, my daily life is laid down by rules, and the denial of all those things I would love to have is the price I pay for having my name in electric lights in front of the theater. . . . . .

"Well, what is the use of talking about it all? I am getting no more than I asked for. I chose this way of making a living. I have made my bed, and I must lie on it, but I do so long for all the things I have had to give up."

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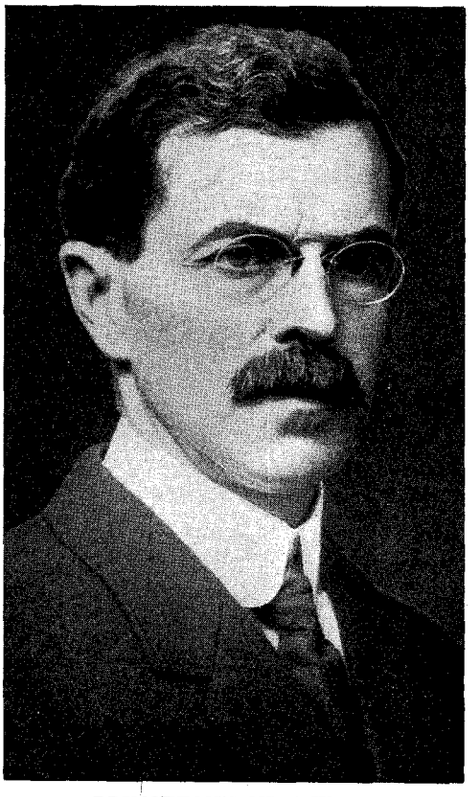
WOODROW WILSON'S SUCCESSOR

AFTER A YEAR AND A HALF of interregnum, Princeton has elected to its presidency the Rev. John Grier Hibben. The clerical prefix to his name strikes outside observers as indicating either "an innovation or a return to a tradition that was long maintained in American colleges and universities." So the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* phrases it, at the same time recalling that "formerly none but clergymen were considered eligible as heads of institutions of higher learning." The pendulum has swung so far the other way in the present generation, however, that "laymen have, almost without exception, been chosen as chief executives of the larger universities." Tho Princeton trustees cast their eyes on several outsiders, and even extended a call to Dr. Finney of Baltimore, the election finally is noted as a "return to the old custom of promoting faculty members." The Providence *Journal* observes that "it will gratify many to reflect that he is a scholar, and not a 'business' president in the narrow sense." The Princeton *Alumni Weekly* gives this sketch of the new official:



PRINCETON'S NEW HEAD.

As John Grier Hibben is a clergyman as well as professor, his election marks a check in the prevalent tendency toward "business" college presidents.

"Professor Hibben comes to the presidency in his fifty-second year remarkably equipped for the high office which he is to fill. There are special reasons why the incoming president should be a member of the faculty who commands the high respect of his colleagues and who possesses an intimate knowledge of the problems now before the University. President Hibben fulfils this important requirement to an extraordinary degree. Tactful yet firm, a stanch defender of convictions but without partizanship, he is thoroughly alive to the importance of carrying on the time-honored traditions of Princeton in their full vigor, and he is in active sympathy with the educational standards of our course of study, the preceptorial teaching and the development of the graduate college. An honor graduate of the administration of that educator of educators, Dr. McCosh, his twenty years of service as a Princeton teacher have broadened his knowledge of and intensified his devotion to the Princeton standards of scholarship and manhood. He knows the Princeton undergraduate as few men do, and he has long enjoyed the confidence and affection of Princeton men everywhere. His verse in the famous Faculty Song is one of the very few which have survived unchanged since that song was first sung on the steps seventeen years ago. His experience in almost the entire range of faculty committees, and his active service on the graduate council have highly equipped him for the administrative duties of the presidency.

"Professor Hibben's growing fame as a scholar is recognized in philosophical circles on both sides of the Atlantic. Lately president of the American Philosophical Association, the author of several well-known books, he is now the editor-in-chief of a series of philosophical works to which the most eminent thinkers of Great Britain and America are contributors. His public lectures for the last two years have aroused a new enthusiasm for the study of philosophy in Princeton.

"During the temporary absence of President Wilson in 1906, Professor Hibben was the natural selection of the trustees to preside at commencement and confer the degrees as acting president."

Much space in the daily prints was occupied, previous to ex-President Wilson's retirement, with accounts of sharp internal controversies at this university. Even the board of trustees have been divided for several years over administrative methods; but a new era all round is indicated by the trustees' choice, as the New York *Tribune* sees it:

"Those differences had assumed an aggravated form before Dr. Wilson's resignation in 1910, and his departure to enter the field of politics did not compose them. The long delay in filling his chair has given time, however, for factional irritations to subside, and the harmonious election as his successor of a member of the faculty who necessarily was forced to take a stand in the graduate-school and student-club controversies shows that the bitterness of those disputes has now been measurably outlived.

"The president-elect did not share Dr. Wilson's pronounced views as to the 'quad' system or the management of the graduate school, but apparently he was able to avoid controversialism and partizan entanglements, which in itself is a strong indication of his capacity to direct the affairs of the university in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

"Quarrels over details of policy at an institution of learning are always to be deplored, since they foster unnecessary dissension and chill the enthusiasm of graduates to whom they appear ill-timed and unbusinesslike. Princeton deserves a rest from contentiousness over side-issues. It has made rapid strides as an American university of the modern type, and should have the united support of faculty and alumni in enlarging its equipment and extending its influence. President Hibben's administration promises to be one of fuller cooperation and even more encouraging progress."

A STAINED-GLASS "MÉLISANDE"

SO MANY MYSTERIES were connected with the visit of Mme. Maeterlinck to America that the real purpose of her visit has been almost ignored. Every one knows she came to Boston to sing *Mélisande* in the operatic version of her husband's play, but the newspapers seemed mainly interested in finding out whether her husband came, too, just because he was reported to have laid a bet that he would come and go without the ubiquitous interviewer being aware of the fact. Mme. Maeterlinck came, as all the world knows; Monsieur was not in evidence, but the New York *Times* insists that the only way to view the matter is to believe he is here. "He said he would accompany Mme. Maeterlinck when she came over on the *Olympic*, and that no newspaper reporter would discover his presence on the ship, would identify him when he landed, or obtain an interview with him. That is exactly what has happened. The *Olympic* arrived, bringing Mme. Maeterlinck, who was most gracious and talkative. M. Maeterlinck was not discovered, identified, or interviewed. Wherefore he is certainly here." If, indeed, he is, then he keeps up the hoax at the expense of many cable messages. The most recent one, to the New York *Sun*, reports him as saying: "Would you believe that the director of the Boston opera is delighted with the success of the yarns about my presence in that city? He has cabled asking me, if I could not confirm the stories, at least to let the doubt exist." Thus do prima donnas manage to enlist interest by means other than their art. Mme. Maeterlinck's resources are considerable, as *The Transcript*, on her arrival in Boston, revealed:

"Mme. Leblanc-Maeterlinck descended, as the French say, upon this town in paraphernalia that seemed proper to such an

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occasion, and that a little recalled Isadora Duncan's. That is to say, she wore the leopard-skin that often clothes her in Paris, and on her forehead, hung by its little chain, shone the diamond that similarly marks her. Every reporter, every writer of headlines, was duly imprest, and thus the end justified the means. For the general behoof also, Mme. Maeterlinck philosophized, since the reporters were obstinately determined not to regard her as a singing actress, but as a wise woman, like to *Erda* in 'Götterdämmerung.' As a philosopher (to borrow the German idiom) she discoursed of the position of women and like grave matters not within the province of writers about music and the drama. Finally, however, she came within their modest range. She will take the part of *Mélisande* in Debussy's opera (she explained) for the first time since it was 'created' by Mary Garden 'the unforgettable,' to whom the composer so dedicated the music-drama. She prefers the *Mélisande* of the play, who seems to her 'more real, more alive.' She also sets *Ariane*, in play and opera, above *Mélisande*, and she averred that Maeterlinck wrote 'Ariane' out of her own sayings. 'He kept a journal of things that I said for a long time, and then one day he told me he had collected enough, and was going to write a play about me.' Mme. Maeterlinck 'flatly denied,' even laughed to scorn, the report which was circulated concerning her appearance in Lilias Pastia's tavern bearing a lily in her hand and clad after the manner of a Botticelli when 'Carmen' was sung in Paris at the Opéra-Comique. 'How fantastic!' she exclaimed. 'I never did such a thing!'

"Since the report bids fair to persist and amuse, perhaps this is the time and place to set it down as Fierens-Gevaert, the distinguished Belgian musician and writer about music, recorded it: 'Miss Leblanc is clothed in a long robe of plaited tulle, ornamented with spangles. Her body, finely proportioned, is revealed by this indiscreet drapery. Her nobly modeled shoulders and arms are bare. Her hair is confined by three circles of gold, arranged in Grecian fashion. Alma, gipsy, daughter of the East, princess of the harem, Byzantine empress, or Moorish dancer? All this is suggested by this fantastic and seductive costume. But a more ideal image pursues us. The singer is constantly urged by feminine visions of our ultra-modern poets. She finds absolute beauty in the exquisite body of a woman animated by a Florentine robe. And it is through this imaginary figure that she composes her other incarnations; and in a tavern where gipsy women meet soldiers, she evokes the apparition of a woman of Mantegna or Botticelli, degraded, vile, who gives the idea of a shameless creature that has not lost entirely the gracefulness of her original rank. She is never weary of cheapening her original model. She is sensual, impudent, voluptuous, gross; but in her white diction, in her blithe walk, you divine her desire of invoking something else. . . . *Carmen* is, according to Miss Leblanc, a hybrid, monstrous creature. You look upon her with eager curiosity and with infinite sadness. . . .' [Famous operas: 'Carmen,' edited with an introduction by W. J. Henderson.] Possibly these were occurrences at La Monnaie in Brussels and not at the Opéra-Comique, but, according to Mr. Gevaert, whose word-picture has been quoted many times these many years, Miss Leblanc had her part in them. For the rest, Mme. Maeterlinck was already imprest with Boston as a 'city of silence and of work,' and it is enlightening to see ourselves as others see us. Few are at their best in interviews, especially when they must be conducted through an interpreter; and the woman of fine intelligence and the expert actress that Mme. Maeterlinck now is, hardly appear in these sayings."

Photograph by Alice Boughton.

MME. MAETERLINCK,

Who came to Boston to sing in Debussy's version of her husband's "Pelléas and Mélisande," and gave a rendering of the heroine that suggested a figure "modeled after the illuminated borders of medieval missals or the glass of medieval cathedrals."

In due season Mme. Maeterlinck came forth to fill her contract at the opera. The stern critic of *The Transcript*, Mr. H. T. Parker, refuses to see her as the chief item of interest in the production, and he gets a column and a half along in his review of the proceedings before we come to the much-advertised lady. Then we read concerning her *Mélisande:*

"Its distinction was its beautiful posings, when she did not hold them too long or too artificially, when they were not too plainly modeled after the illuminated borders of medieval missals or the glass of medieval cathedrals. When they were most illusive they had an exquisite beauty of line and an exquisite suggestion of a rapt, reticent *Mélisande* absorbed in her own spirit. Mme. Maeterlinck's faculty for expressive listening, her ability to suggest her personage by a telepathic stillness propelled by graphic pose, exceed her ability to color her tones in Debussy's declamation or to denote her character in moments of occasional action. Her mannered acting—to use a convenient but harsher term than it deserves—did carry *Mélisande* into the remoteness of Debussy's music (as some of us see it), but it also made *Mélisande* explicitly medieval, wherein the vague, visionary being that was hardly human vanished."

Mme. Maeterlinck has had a career as both actress and singer. An interviewer in the New York *Times* tells us:

"She also gives song recitals, and intends to give one or two in Boston, and she lectures on her husband's plays and other subjects. In Paris once she gave a *conférence* on Bernard Shaw's 'Candida,' a play which she admires very much. . . . . .

"'What does the modern so-called realistic school of French dramatists mean to you?' And the reporter mentioned Hervieu, Bataille, and Bernstein. Mme. Leblanc shrugged her shoulders, and looked bored. 'They are very stupid,' she said; 'I do not think of them. The French stage is not very inspiring at present. In Germany they are much more serious; there is much more to hope for from Germany and Russia.'

"'Maeterlinck's plays,' suggested the reporter, 'have never been successful in Paris, while Russia, America, England, and Germany have given them their full due.' The tigerish eyes flared at this. Mme. Leblanc leaned forward excitedly. 'It is not the fault of the public,' she said. 'The public everywhere likes beautiful work. It is the fault of the stupid managers.'"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NINETEEN YEARS OF "SHILOH"

ON JANUARY 1, 1893, a regularly ordained Free Baptist minister left his pulpit in a New Hampshire village and with a capital of three cents started out to evangelize the world. Just nineteen years later the same man, now the head of a flourishing religious sect and known as "Elijah" by his devoted followers, is sentenced to ten years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, after being duly convicted of manslaughter on the high seas. The charges against Frank W. Sandford, his spectacular trial, and remarkable defense were given wide publicity by the press and were noted recently in these columns. But the Shiloh community of some six hundred souls, with their valuable group buildings, four thousand acres of land, and a fleet of several small vessels, still owes allegiance to the imprisoned leader. He is looked upon "as one who is following a hard command of God," observes a writer in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston); "consequently, there seems to be no disaffection in the ranks." "Moses" Holland, the "second witness," we are told, carries on the work while "Elijah" Sandford is absent, and "receives the necessary revelations." Moreover, "since Sandford's incarceration the fleet has been provisioned at Portland and has disappeared on some other voyage with a crew of members of the sect."

These facts make timely the appraisals of the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement, and the estimates of its leader as a personality and as an example of an "abnormal religious psychology," which are appearing in the religious press.

THE IMPRISONED "ELIJAH."
Sandford, who profest to act only upon revelation from God.

It was in the first few months of his independent career, according to the Rev. Clifford Snowden, who writes the article in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, that Mr. Sandford "secured a small tract of almost valueless, sand-covered land in the town of Durham, near the village of Lisbon Falls, Me., and started in to recruit his society with great zeal and astonishing success."

"On that bleak hilltop an impressive group of buildings has arisen as a monument to the faith of the founder of the sect or to the folly of the followers, according to the point of view. By the volunteer labor of the adherents to the sect and a few skilled laborers who directed the enterprise, there have been built the main building, a rambling structure of mammoth size, where the offices and the common dining- and living-rooms are located; the tabernacle, seating five or six hundred, where the general meetings are held; the children's building, occupied as a schoolhouse; Bethesda, the hospital, and a number of substantial homes for the leaders and officers.

"A large number of small cottages and farm-houses belong to the corporation, where families live who have been attracted to the movement. Besides these, a number of the members live in their own privately owned houses upon their own land. In addition to these evidences of material prosperity, there are in the vicinity some four thousand acres of land held by the 'Kingdom' corporation, and the seven seas are scoured by the 'Kingdom' fleet, Sandford's most original idea. This fleet consists of several vessels, mostly of small burden, used for the missionary work of the sect. The principal vessels are the sloop *Coronet* and the steam-yacht *Barracouta*, formerly the *Alsatia*. The barkentine *Kingdom* was lost on the coast of Africa while on a missionary expedition.

"No one knows how many have joined the movement and brought their property into the society, but it is certain that at least six hundred are now living in the community submitting to the leadership of Sandford. Many, after having removed to Shiloh, became disillusioned and retired, but generally their fortunes remained, having been given unreservedly into the hands of the 'Elijah.' Penniless and broken-hearted men and women are all too numerous, and the tale of broken families, where one has remained and the other left, is a long and pathetic one."

The "Shilohites," according to Dr. Snowden, have been largely Methodists and Baptists, "and the appeal of the Bible as the literally inspired word of God is to them the final argument for the truth of their belief in Sandford as a prophet and leader." This is their creed, in addition to the usual tenets of orthodox denominations:

"I believe not only in the Father—the only potentate—and in Jesus Christ—the King whose millennial reign is to prepare the globe for the great God—but also in the prophet—prince—priest who is to prepare the kingdom for the Christ; I believe in the man who as a prophet is called in the Bible Elijah, and as a prince is called David, and as a priest is called Tsemach or 'the branch.' I believe that F. W. Sandford, of Shiloh, Me., U. S. A., tells the truth when he makes proclamation that God said to him, 'Elijah is here, testify'; and again, 'I have found David,' words spoken as applying to himself personally. I believe in and accept him as such.

"I believe that Mr. Sandford's true yokefellow from the first—C. E. Holland of Shiloh—is as proclaimed by Mr. Sandford 'the second witness,' or as called by God himself to one of the Shiloh evangelists, 'Moses'; and that these two men are 'the two sons of oil,' the 'two candlesticks,' the 'two olive-trees,' the 'two witnesses,' the 'two prophets,' and the 'two anointed ones' that stand by the Lord of the whole earth, Zech. 4 and Rev. 11.

"I believe that the Kingdom was renewed in Jerusalem Oct. 2, 1902, by the authority of God, and I heartily accept the same as the Kingdom 'set up' by 'the God of Heaven' (Dan. 2 : 44), and the Kingdom which is eventually to become 'a great mountain and fill the whole earth.'"

The holdings of the "Holy Ghost and Us" society, thinks Dr. Snowden, who has visited Shiloh and has made a close examination of its affairs, amount to at least a quarter of a million dollars. The people are well nourished, despite occasional fasts, and they have a good hospital. According to this authority, an inveterate enemy bore witness that "no whisper of scandal had ever been made against the members or leaders."

A prime principle of the society is to act only upon revelation from God, generally through the leaders, sometimes through the rank and file. "In the towers at each end of the main building all day long and all night two members of the society are engaged in prayer, a woman in one tower and a man in the other." Sandford's miracles in obtaining material things are said to be "prearrangements brought off spectacularly." Misfortunes are attributed to lack of faith. Miracles of healing are avouched and one case of raising from the dead. Sandford was once acquitted on a manslaughter charge following the death of a child

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from diphtheria. His present punishment is due to deaths on one of his missionary cruises, caused, it is alleged, by his keeping persons at sea in a vessel improperly provisioned when he might have made port.

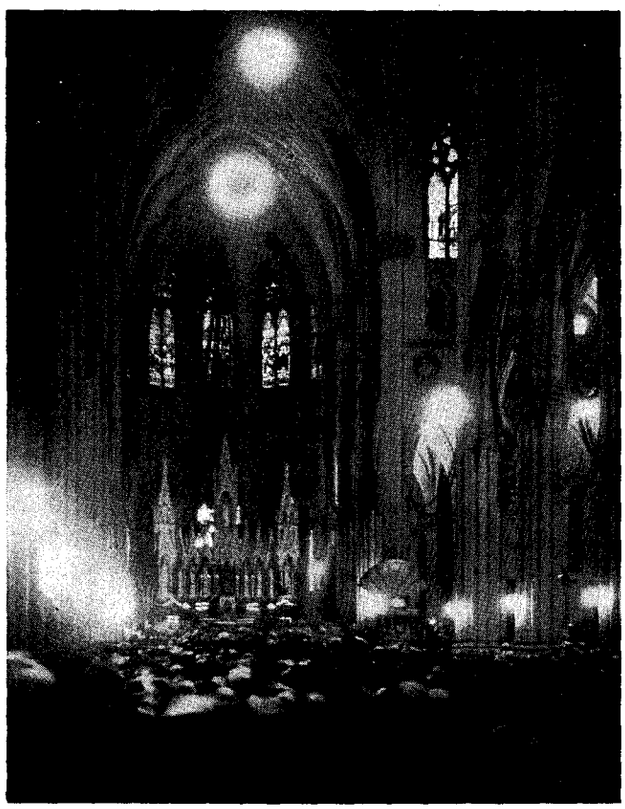
"Elijah" is thus described by Dr. Snowden:

"Sandford is now a handsome and attractive and gentlemanly man of nearly sixty. He is a most interesting preacher and probably the longest sermonizer in the world. His last sermon at Shiloh lasted ten hours, with a single break for refreshment. He reminds one of John Alexander Dowie, at times, in his physical vigor. He leaps from the platform, a distance of several feet from the ground, and walks among his auditors shaking his Bible and vociferating, and then leaps back on the platform again."

The editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, who has been for years upon Sandford's trail, admits that he is a "physically impressive and symmetrical man." Further, "his dark eyes seem to indicate both geniality and stern determination, and he has a voice which could simulate that of a general on the field of battle, or be as gentle as that of a mother calming her babe to sleep." Dr. Buckley, who had an interesting interview with Sandford as the latter was on his way to jail, believes that he is not insane, and discusses his psychology in these words:

"Isolating his followers from all other churches and inducing as many of them as possible to live at Shiloh, he asked God to teach him how to manage. After a while he felt himself to be a special agent of God, almost his vicegerent. He began to sit still at times and wait for what came from God.

"Not considering sufficiently the automatic workings of the human mind when one is still, he took for an answer from God what his own mind and heart and will evolved in his silence. But in the frantic exercise in which he engaged and the consummate obsequiousness of his devotees, there was generated a combustion of mental and emotional faculties in himself and his devotees such as occurs in nearly all false religions. . . . His case is a warning to laymen and ministers not to surrender their reason to their imagination, or allow their love of domination to carry them out of the range of the Golden Rule."



THE CROWDED JUBILATION

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, celebrating Cardinal Farley's return from Rome.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS

IT NEEDS NO PROPHET to predict a persecution of Catholics in Russia in the near future, thinks the Catholic journal *America* (New York). Tho Stolypin has passed away, his spirit still lives on, for "the recent utterances and actions of the Ministry for the Interior certainly have left no doubt of its animosity against the Church." Russian Catholics

CARDINAL FARLEY AND BISHOP CUSICK.

The new Catholic Cardinal rode from the Battery to St. Patrick's Cathedral between crowds of his faithful followers that lined the streets on both sides of his way.

being comparatively few, it was mainly against the Poles that the Emperor's directions to Stolypin pointed when he ordered "a thorough investigation of the Catholic consistories and Episcopal chancelleries." The investigation was completed only after Stolypin's death, and the following is quoted by *America* from the published report of the Ministry:

"An investigation into the activities of certain Catholic clerics, which was undertaken at the beginning of the year 1911 by the Department of Religion, according to the desire of the Ministry for the Interior, has laid bare the unlawful and anti-national proceedings of these men. The discovery was likewise made that certain Catholic diocesan administrations were intimately connected with trials before the courts (*e.g.*, because of secret congregations). These circumstances, besides others previously known to us, have led to the conclusion that the activity of individual clerics against the Russian state is not to be interpreted as a personal matter, but as part of a systematic course of action."

Such a statement, observes *America*, "illustrates the actual persecution to which Catholics are subjected in Russia at this very day." The investigation extended to the dioceses of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Luzk-Sitomir, and Vilna. "The entire revolutionary activity of the Catholic bishops and priests is summed up in twenty-one indictments, which make clear to the mind of the Russian authorities how pernicious and dangerous to the welfare of the commonwealth the proceedings of the Catholic clergy have been, and what stringent measures are demanded to keep the latter in due subjection." *America* states these "indictments" with comment:

"'1. The prohibited use, in official letters, of Polish in place of the Russian language.' Bishops, therefore, when officially addressing themselves to such of their flock as understand no Russian are to write in a language unintelligible to their readers.

"'2. Non-fulfilment of Ministerial ordinations.' An instance of this is the case where a bishop has dared to publish a papal document as he received it from the Vatican, without regarding

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the omissions and glosses indicated by the Ministry. This is a capital offense in the eyes of the Russian bureaucracy.

"'3. Proceedings which were calculated to combine Catholic spiritual undertakings with Polish national interests.' Such an intermixture of nationalism with spirituality is the catechetical instruction or sermon held in Polish in districts where Russian would not be understood.

"'4. The erection of secret Polish schools.' As already hinted, the Russian Government demands that every instruction, even in religion, must be given in no other than the Russian language. Polish districts are not excepted. The object is, first, to Russianize the Pole, and then to bring him into the 'Orthodox' Church.

"'5. The founding of Polish national societies.' The Catholic pastors had naturally founded Catholic societies and these, because consisting of Poles, were of necessity Polish societies. Hence the unpardonable violation of Russian law.

"'6. The violent substitution of the Polish language for the mother-tongue of the Russian Catholic population.' Of the 12 per cent. of the Russian population who are Catholics almost all are Poles. These will not accept the Russian language, and could not even be forced to adopt it. Russian Catholics receive all their instructions and sermons in their own tongue.

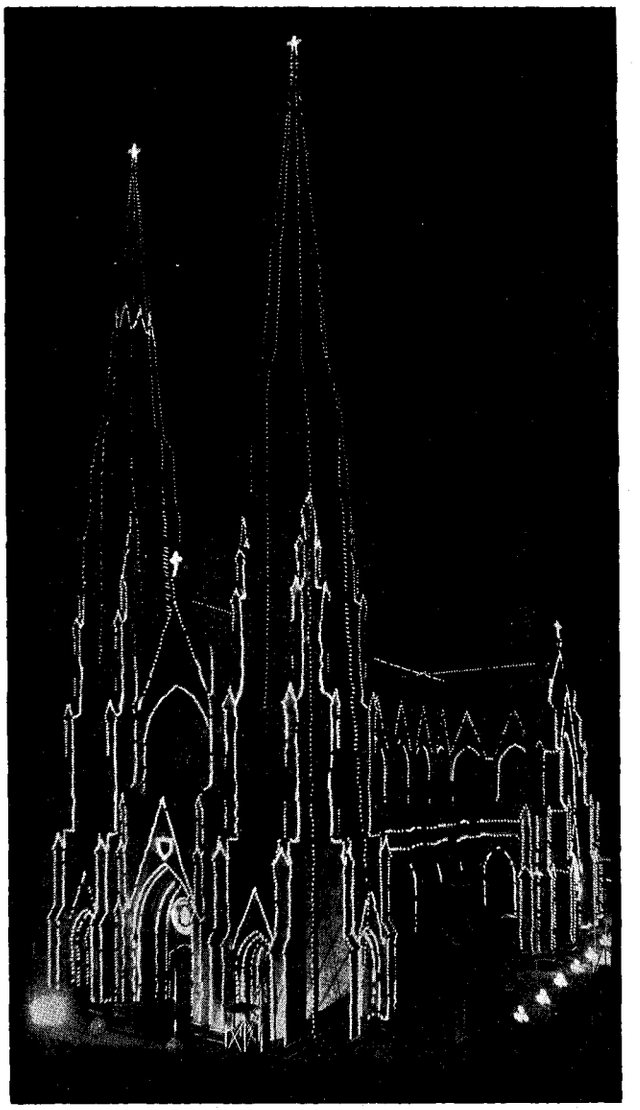
"'7. The attempt of the Catholic clergy to arrogate to themselves the care of education in the schools.' This accusation clearly entitles them to the highest credit. The 'popes,' as the parish priests of the Russian established Church are called, often find even reading most difficult. Science and the education of the people are out of question for them. In fact, it is the policy of the Government to keep both priest and people in ignorance. This is its only hope of preserving the present state of absolutism.

"'8. The attempt to bring political organizations under the control of the clergy,' and '9. The systematic pressure brought to bear upon the laity to effect political results by spiritual means.' The explanation of these two clauses is sufficiently evident from the preceding remarks.

"'10. The opposition, in defiance of the law, against mixt marriages between Catholics and those of the Russian orthodox faith. The influences, moreover, which are exercised to prevent such alliances by means of spiritual motives,' and '11. The violation of the state marriage laws.' In both these cases bishops and priests have merely performed their duty as prescribed for them by the Church. What fearful intolerance is practised by means of the state marriage laws has already been set forth in a previous issue of *America*.

"'12. Violation of the law by direct communication with the Roman Curia.' No intercourse with the Vatican is permitted the Catholic clergy, unless it passes through the official channel of the Ministry for the Interior.

"'13. Direct communication with Catholic religious orders in other countries in transgression of the law.' '14. Communication with the Jesuit Order to spread its activity in Russia.' '15. Erection of secret convents under the semblance of industrial establishments.' '16. Erection of secret religious orders which are directed from abroad.'"



ILLUMINATION OF ST. PATRICK'S.

As part of the welcoming celebration of Cardinal Farley on his return from Rome after his elevation to a seat in the Sacred College.

CONSERVING THE FAMILY LIFE

NO ONE DENIES the prevalence of great domestic evils. The reports of the census office on marriage and divorce, the disclosures of the Chicago Vice Commission, and "the complaints of experts in public education and religious training" have drawn the especial attention of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who now address an appeal to the churches in behalf of the family. They find encouragement in the fact that on many sides appears the conviction of the importance of the home as "the place where all that builds up or pulls down in the social order does its final work." There is, therefore, "much effort to protect and develop family life." The recommendations they make are signed by Bishop Doane, Samuel W. Dike, and Dr. E. B. Sanford, and appear in various publications of the religious press. They point to "three or four things that seem in most immediate need of attention and action." Thus:

"1. A uniform marriage law has lately been prepared to follow the uniform divorce law now in process of enactment by the States. We recommend these measures, tho they may not be wholly ideal, to your attention. The clergy have widely called for some such provisions to meet the evils of discordant legislation, especially as a protection against migratory marriage and divorce.

"But we especially urge the need of a similar comity between the churches themselves so that persons who can not be married by their own ministers will not resort to those of other churches for the object. Do not consistency, the responsibilities for social leadership, and the obligations of Christian fraternity demand this course from all our churches? Shall we not in this way observe that comity between churches that we are demanding of the States?

"2. We also urge at this time great care in the marriage of persons unknown to the officiating clergyman and of those who are morally or physically unfit for married life.

"3. The terrible evils of sexual vice are in urgent need of attention by the clergy, teachers, and parents, in ways that are wise and efficient. We gratefully recognize the growing interest in this subject and urge the leaders of the Church to become intelligent concerning it, and to cooperate in all practical ways with the medical profession and with competent associations for dealing with it.

"4. Only one thing more at this time. Our churches should lead their people to see that the family has its true place in the activities of religion, education, industry, and public order. As implied in what we said at the outset, the vigor and safety of all other institutions depend on the extent to which they strengthen the life of the family. Every tendency in any of these that weakens the home should be resisted. Every plan for their own welfare should include a knowledge of its effect on the home."

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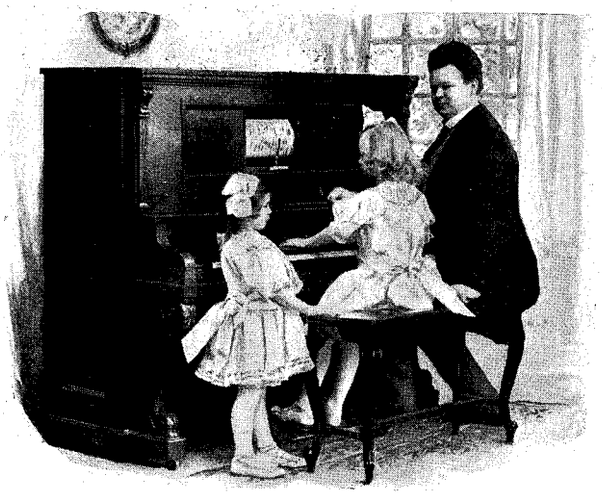

The children of Otto Goritz—whose musical tastes are being formed with the aid of the Pianola Piano

OTTO GORITZ, famous Baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, writes:—

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I have never seen the equal of the Pianola Piano and a good selection of Metrostyled Rolls for properly forming a child's musical tastes.

Believe me,
Cordially yours,
OTTO GORITZ

New York, 30 October, 1911

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One is the *Amusement* side.

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The amusement side everybody realizes. Many persons who do not feel justified in buying a Pianola Piano for pleasure alone, however, do not hesitate when they once understand its serious value as a musical educator, particularly in instances where there are young music students.

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CURRENT POETRY

LAST year Hudson Maxim, the man of dynamite, guns, and war, burst on the literary world with a book on poetry. The chief aim of his elaborate volume was to make a foot-rule which a critic could carry in his vest-pocket, whip out upon an innocent contributor, and scientifically measure the actual poetic value of his contribution. The rule that Mr. Maxim made was this: "Poetry is the expression of insensuous thought in sensuous terms by means of artistic trope," which being interpreted means that metaphor, trope, picture-language, is poetry, whether or not it have meter, rhythm, or rime, these latter being the accidents and not the essentials of poetry. By the powder-man's definition a great part of Carlyle would be poetry, while a large portion of Wordsworth would be prose. This definition seemed to us interesting but impossible, for at once we called to mind a sonnet which is the purest poetry, altho it has not metaphor even in a trace, as the chemists might say.

We have just now read a chapter of Professor Mackail's "Lectures on Poetry," in which he, too, attempts a definition. "The essence of poetry technically," he asserts, "is that it is patterned language." From a technical standpoint, therefore, Professor Mackail would call that kind of composition poetry which had rime, meter, or any form of "repeat." (And he should know, since for five years he has been *Professor of Poetry at Oxford.*) With regard to the substance of poetry, he says that poetry, besides being "patterned language," should also "make patterns out of life"—that is, it should be a criticism of life. The interesting thing with regard to the definitions of these two critics is that they haven't a single point in common.

Whatever definition we may use, we feel sure in our heart that the following contribution is poetry. We were surprized to find it in a cheap, unimpressive little book, done up in a rather tasteless binding of white buckram, with the imprint of an author of whom we heard for the first time.

Unless the signs fail, this booklet is the work of a girl just out of college, tho two or three of the poems are handled with such rare taste and Le Gallienne-like artizanship, that it seems as tho a trained hand must have written them.

We gladly give the place of honor this week to Miss Simons:

Where the Gangplank Was

BY KATE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS

There's running sea beneath her ports
And the swirl of the scummed dock foam,
And across—a rod by the gangway chains—
Where the midship hawser slacks and strains
And the bollards rock—is home.

It's cleared and out by the black-mouthed forts,
Where the flood-tide lips her side,
As the channel deepens calm and green
And the western marshes sway between;
Where the gangplank was—'tis wide!

At sea, when the gray wind brings the night,
And the sea fires spray and flare
In the keel-thrown waves of spark-bit foam,
Oh, it's weary leagues o'erside to home
And the lights on the Cooper pier.

Do you hear, while the great sea runs in white
And the wind wakes up the miles,
The song of the dark-faced stevedores,
(Now high, now low, as the truck-wheel roars,)
And the low-tide round the piles?

Still nights, when the log line dips and trails
In a still, star-silvered sea—
And the north star far astern and past,
And Vega over the aftermast,
And—the faces back on the quay!

High seas, outside the off-shore gales,
When the seldom ships pass near,
It comes in the swing of a lantern lone,
Or a schooner's hail thro' her megaphone
That sounds like a voice down there.

Where the gangplank was—the thrice-turned years
Are broad as the unbridged sea.
It's the wind alone, in the slackened shroud,
That ever says your name aloud,
And talks to the heart o' me!

Where the gangplank was—remembered tears—
It's the stars alone at sea—
The ones that hang in the old south skies—
The ones as steady as your eyes—
That give you back to me!

Mr. Louis Untermeyer accurately describes the contents of his book of poems "First Love" (Sherman, French & Co.) in an Envoy to the volume, when he speaks of "little griefs and shallow tears." These verses seem little more than faulty exercises, and do not hold a tithe of the charm of Mr. Untermeyer's best work. Incidentally the riming is sometimes atrocious. Here are a few rimes at random: dumbly, comely; wars, stars; heroes, tea-rose; breathless, faithless; tongues, songs; inherits, spirits; warms, arms; alone, gone; love, move; was, pause; bitter, zither.

The resources of our tongue are so great that we are entitled to hold every poet down to the full measure of the law.

We have selected a poem from *Hampton's* to represent Mr. Untermeyer. It doesn't appeal to us very strongly, but in our opinion it is better than anything in "First Love."

Voices

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

All day with anxious heart and wondering ear
I listened to the city; heard the ground
Echo with human thunder, and the sound
Go reeling down the streets and disappear.
The headlong hours in their wild career
Shouted and sang until the world was drowned
With babel-voices, each one more profound. . . .
All day it surged—but nothing could I hear.

That night the country never seemed so still
The trees and grasses spoke without a word
To stars that brushed them with their silver wings.
Together with the moon I climbed the hill
And in the very heart of Silence heard
The speech and music of immortal things.

A poem called "Fatherhood"—fine and manly—in *The Independent:*

Fatherhood

BY EDWIN CARLILE LITSEY

I could not tread the path you went last night,
O my beloved, with your eyes of awe;
It was a time when my protecting might
Could bring no shield between you and Life's law!

I could not even guard you on your way,
Nor share one little mite of all your pain;
I could but feel—and hope—and dumbly pray
That you would safely come to me again.

(*Continued on page* 170)

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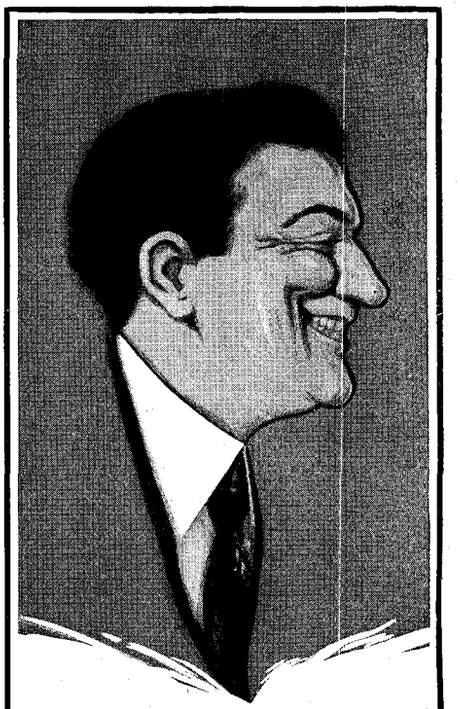

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3250 $ @ 3/4 $24.00

And the Hartford Fire Insurance Co... unto the said Assured, Their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, ... as above specified, from the Eighth day of ... Eighth day of February one thous... at the true and actual cash value of the property, at the time the same shall happen; and to ... annexed to this Policy. PROVIDED ALWAYS, AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED, th... insurrection, riot, or civil commotion, or of any military or usurped power, or any loss by th... on the property hereby insured, and not notified to this Company and mentioned in or endo... make any other insurance on the same property, and shall not with all reasonable diligence, ... Policy shall cease and be of no further effect. And if any subsequent insurance should be m... Insurance Company, amount to an over insurance, said Company reserve to themselves ... the property hereby insured, whether prior or subsequent to the date of this Policy, the Assur... than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole amount insured on the said property. ... premises shall at any time after the making, and during the continuance of this Insurance, b... Assurances or extinguishments, or specified in the memorandum of special hazards in the ... ance, in the terms and conditions aforesaid, denominated Assurances or extinguishments ... pany, in writing, and added to or endorsed upon this Policy, then, and from thenceforth, ... MOREOVER DECLARED, that this Insurance is not intended to apply to or cover any loss ... money or bullion. And that this Policy is made and accepted, in reference to the condition ... set herein otherwise specially provided for.

This Policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized A...

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Attested

James L. Hills Secretary. D. Sheldon Talcott President.

Countersigned at Springfield this 8th day of February 1861

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AN INTERESTING LINCOLN DOCUMENT

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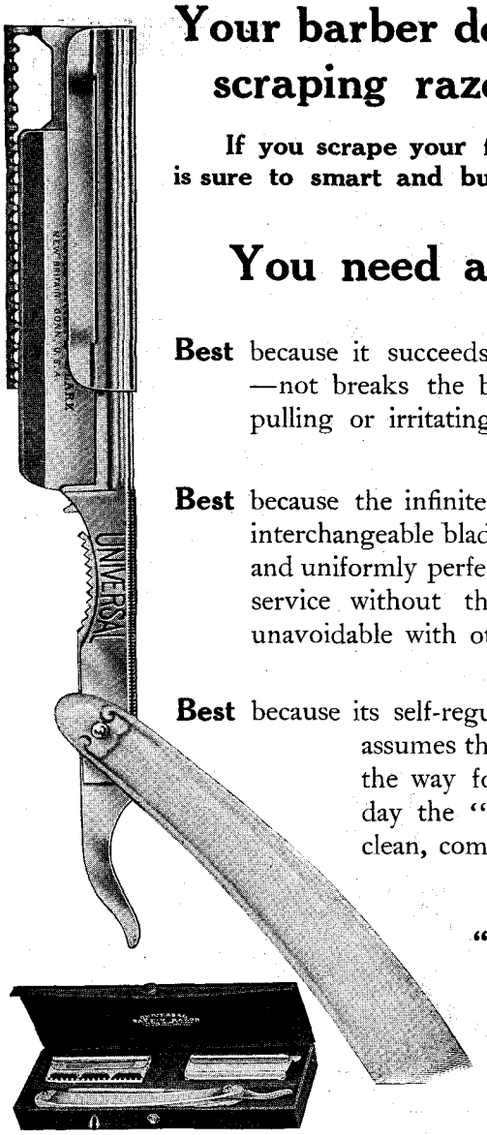

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And you have come. . . . I do not seem to know
I am a father. . . . All my thoughts outpour
To you, who last night felt the undertow—
Safe in the haven of my heart once more!

Life and Death, with the checkerboard between them—the subject is world-old—but it is drest up in a slightly new guise in *Harper's.*

"Huge Cloudy Symbols"

By Mildred Howells

Sometimes it seems to me that I have seen
Two giant shapes, who, seated at their ease,
Gaze face to face, while, stretching wide between,
The earth is laid a plaything on their knees.
Over its checkered surface to and fro,
Beneath their shadowy fingers in the game
We helpless human beings come and go,
Knowing not whither, nor yet whence we came;
Each moving blindly his appointed way
Till without warning from the sunlight swept,
Nor will their hands the mystic players stay
For all our prayers, or tears in anguish wept.
And this I mark, however Life begins
The game, yet in the end Death always wins.

William Stanley Braithwait prints "Death's Holiday" in his list of the ten best magazine poems of 1911. The poem was originally contributed to *The Forum:*

Death's Holiday

By William Hervey Woods

He came upon the coasts of God at dawn's young smiling,
Across the morn and down the mists, to where they waiting lay,
The children, lent him at his prayer; and with strange wiling
He laughed to them and sang to them, and led them far away:

Led them to Heaven's pleasance-place adown Life's river—
The river now was in the cliffs, and placid as the sky—
To scenes so fair that waters there and winds paused ever,
And Time, with many a wistful look, would alway dally by.

And thither came my Lord of Death, a mad crew leading
Of dimpled rascals pink and sleek, with limpid, searching eyes,
No whit afraid: the shyest one, with two hands pleading,
Anon in one great arm is throned, and straight the world defies.

They never knew a gentler guide. A brown wren nesting
Forsook her eggs to follow him; a butterfly's gay plumes
His touch unruffled leaves; and violets that questing
Young winds despoil, his palms caress, but leave the ripe perfumes.

One care alone he can not hide, one warm wish carries—
That not a childish heart may know a doubting or a fear,
And kindly tongue and touch so winningly he marries
That still the happiest elf is he who oftenest presses near.

All day the wildering revels run; and Heaven-folk tell it
That since that day, at twilight's pause, ere nightingales begin,
The vale to tinkling laughter thrills, and lone cliffs swell it,
And glass pools crinkle into smiles where yet no wind has been.

But comes at last a sound of bells; and Heaven-ward slowly
He leads them till the Children's Gate shines near at hand, and then
Waves them farewell; but watching stands, as Hometown wholly
Gathers them in: then turns to earth, and Death is Death again.

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The real value of the

Cadillac

is not adequately expressed by its price

If you are familiar with motor car conditions you know that the Cadillac dealer is practically outside the zone of competition.

Almost everybody is Cadillac-convinced—almost everybody concedes its unique reputation.

But have you realized the full and splendid extent of that reputation?

It was brought home to us (for the thousandth time) in a new way, the other day, when we banteringly asked one of the most prominent dealers in the Cadillac organization:

"Don't your customers *ever* speak of other cars in comparison with the Cadillac?"

And he answered in all seriousness: "Only those of the very highest price—*and then not in disparagement of the Cadillac.*"

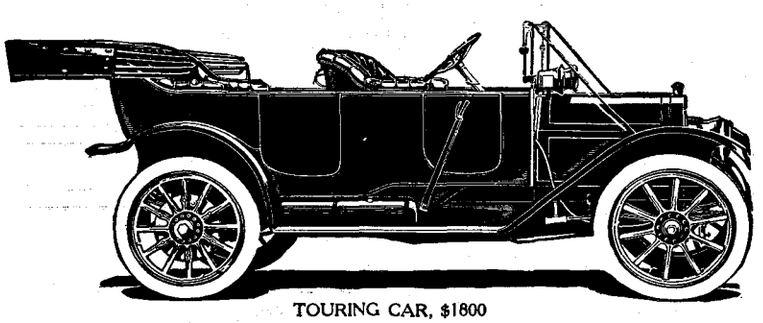
Conditions in your own locality will confirm this.

And you can probably recall several instances—as nearly everyone can—in which the ownership of much higher priced cars has been exchanged for Cadillac ownership.

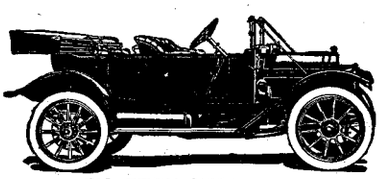
Taken together, the two sets of facts constitute a profession of confidence in the integrity of Cadillac construction which should be conclusive in establishing its value to you.

You know what a dependable car the Cadillac is. You will appreciate, therefore, how much it means when we say that there are now more than five thousand 1912 Cadillacs in the hands of more than five thousand enthusiastic users, who without exception are every day having demonstrated to them that the Delco system of automatic electric starting and electric lighting is precisely as dependable as every other feature of the Cadillac car.

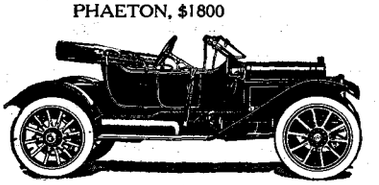
Intensified by the luxury of the system which performs the triple function of starting, lighting and igniting, the *Perfectedness* of the Cadillac has reached a point which is not adequately expressed by the money cost of the car in comparison with existing price standards.



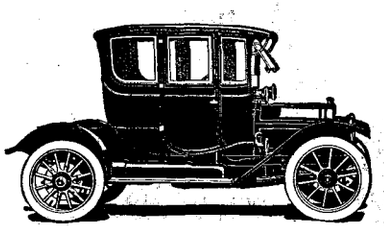
TOURING CAR, $1800



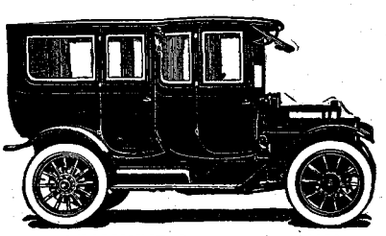
PHAETON, $1800



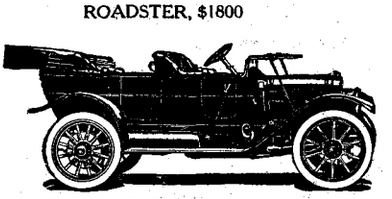
ROADSTER, $1800



COUPE, Four passenger, $2250



LIMOUSINE, Seven passenger, $3250



TORPEDO, $1900

Prices are F. O. B. Detroit, and include standard equipment.

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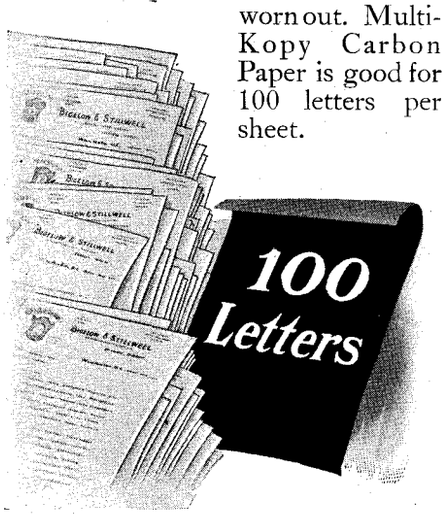

That shows the economy of using MultiKopy; but its great claim on you is its *permanency*. MultiKopy copies are actually more permanent than the original, unless an extra good typewriter ribbon made that original.

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CARBON PAPER

is the one you should use. You don't want faded, blurred, smudging copies in your files. Use Multi-Kopy and be *Sure* that your records are always ready for reference in a lawsuit, if need be.

MultiKopy is all that a good carbon paper should be, because it is scientifically made. Just think *how* carbon paper works and *what* it must do, and you will readily see the place science has in making carbon paper.

Write for a Sheet Good for 100 Letters FREE

Made in black, blue, purple, red and green; in six varieties to meet every requirement. Regular Finish MultiKopy, lt. wt., makes 20 copies at one time on onion skin paper; medium, 8; billing, 6. Hard Finish MultiKopy, lt. wt., 16; medium, 6; billing, 4.

Dictate this request today: "Send me a sheet of MultiKopy and literature about your other expense-and-worry-saving typewriter supplies."

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guaranteed to make 75,000 impressions of the letters "a" and "e" without clogging the type so as to show on the paper.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW LUX "BROKE JAIL"

HOW Captain Lux, who was sentenced for spying to spend six years in the high-class, high-walled fortress of Glatz, ever managed to get out at the end of a short six months, is a question which every smilingly patriotic Frenchman has asked himself many times—and always in vain. For Lux would say nothing, and who else was there to tell? But the Paris *Matin* has come to the rescue at last with a first-rate, first-hand account, and informs its readers just how a man imprisoned fifty feet from the ground ever managed to effect his escape. There was a "string to it," of course, and this time the string was bound about a small, innocent-looking package of home journals, sent to him daily by his friends—and each of these brought him at least two feet of well-waxed cotton thread.

When the mail arrived the regimental postmaster examined the packets with a casual eye. They contained newspapers of no political tendencies, mathematical reviews and commercial magazines. The Captain carefully kept all the thread which arrived almost daily for six months.

The prisoner's friends also sent him, not every day, but every five or six days, books which would give no offense to his warders. Their choice fell chiefly on M. Frederic Masson's works about Napoleon —"Josephine, Empress and Queen," "Josephine Repudiated," "The Unknown Napoleon," "Napoleon and Women," and others were added to the prisoner's library, not paper-bound editions, but copies with solid covers. In the covers were embedded coins and paper money, both German, and some very flat saw-blades of highly tempered steel.

The Captain was forewarned of the coming of any book that concealed money or saws in its binding by the old device of secret ink. Harmless letters were sent to him, which the authorities would read and pass on, never suspecting that the envelops containing them had been opened flat, and that messages written in invisible ink, which only needed heat to become apparent, had been written on the inside of them. In this way Captain Lux obtained four saws and about 500 marks ($125), which was judged a sufficient sum to bribe a warden and pay for a ticket to the frontier.

Everything had been provided for him in advance; two plans for escape had been prepared, one for flight by way of the Russian frontier and the Baltic, the other by way of Austria and Italy. The date was chosen with great care, a day when the Christmas festivities occupied all German minds.

It was arranged that on the night of December 27–28 an automobile with a Hungarian chauffeur should await the Captain at a certain spot. The prisoner succeeded in keeping the appointment, thanks to his ingenuity, cool-headedness, and pluck. To escape he had to force

(*Continued on page* 174)

A "Filing System" is merely a filing cabinet equipped and educated to do your work.

Weis cabinets are substantially constructed to give practical service. Roller-bearing, dust-proof drawers equipped with follow blocks hold papers upright for quick and easy reference.

Holds 10,000 Papers. Is 30 in. high. $7.75 delivered.*

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Holds 15,000 Papers. Is 41 in. high. $11.00 delivered.*

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You can't get better service, no matter what price you pay.
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This is *one of our four lines* of filing devices.
Catalog "D" shows and describes these and other valuable office accessories.
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Weis FILING DESK Combines Your Choice of Filing Drawers in Flat-Top Desk.

There are nine kinds of drawers for filing Letters, Index Cards, Blanks, Documents, etc. Combine them to suit *your* needs. Solid Oak desk, top 28 x 52, roller bearing drawers. Price with your choice of drawers $22.00 delivered.* Swinging Desk Stand $3.50 extra.

Weis SWINGING DESK STAND is attachable to either side of any style desk.

For typewriter, adding machine, reference books, etc. Increases desk room 14 x 18 in. Occupies no floor space. Quickly locked while needed. Swings out of way when not in use. Metal parts Black Enamel $3.50. Oxidized Copper or Nickel Plated $4.00.

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3 every part of any sewing machine, making each action point work just right. Won't collect dust or gum or soil thread or goods like "so-called fish" oils. Even old 3

SEWING MACHINES

run like new. Cleans and polishes wooden case —prevents rust on every metal part. Has thirty other household uses. Sample bottle and "dictionary" free. Write.

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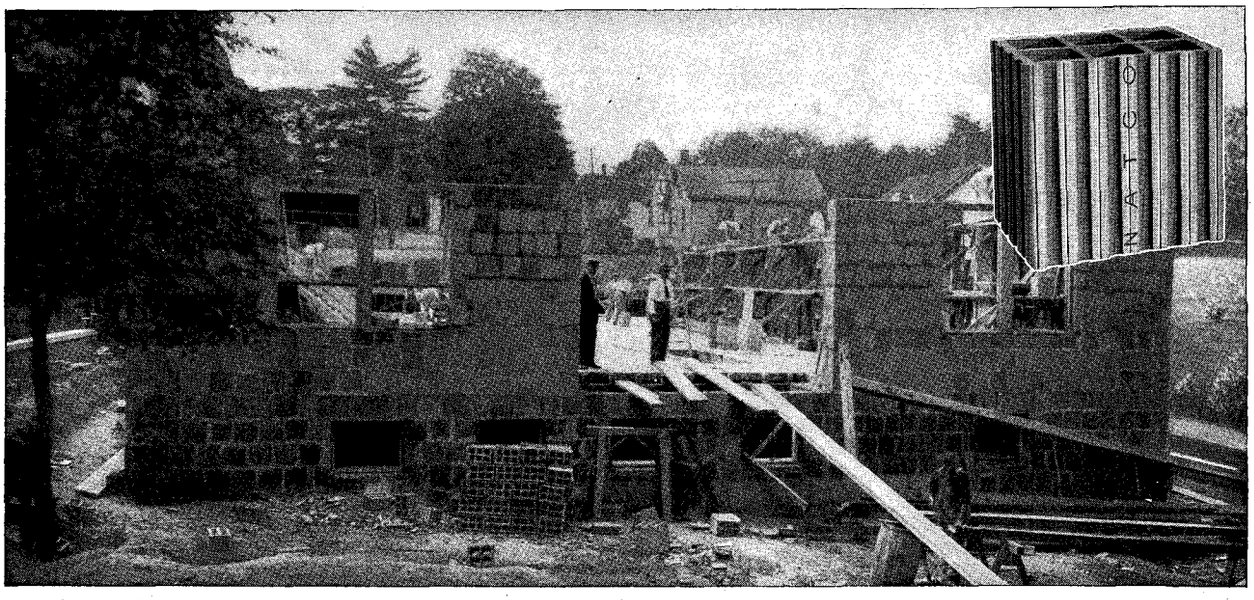
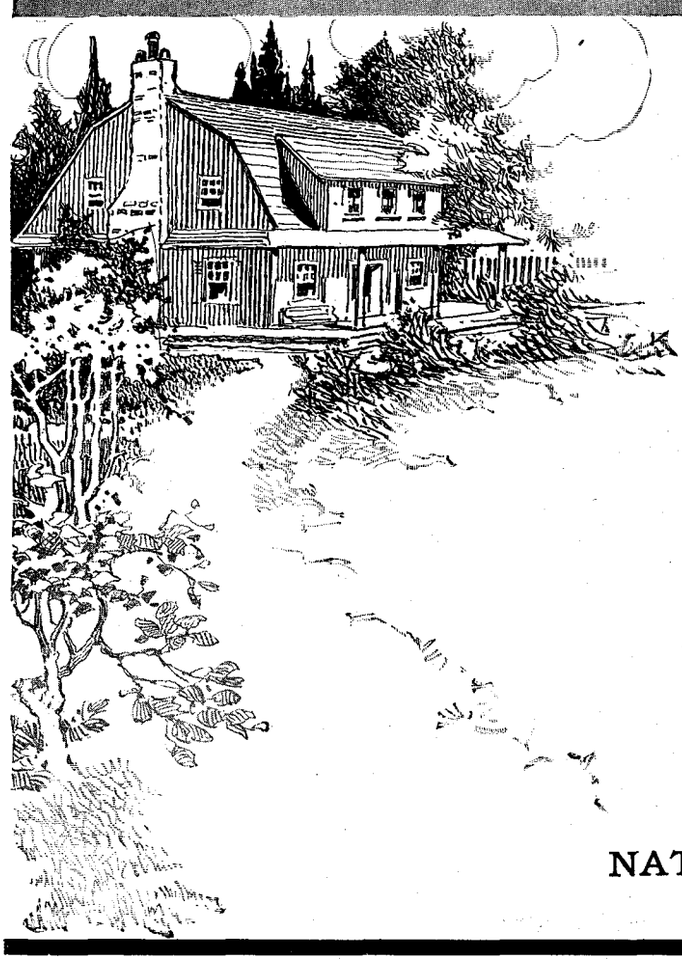
Build Your House Imperishable of

NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

The shrewd and farsighted owner builds today not alone for comfort and beauty—but against fire and the fear of it—deterioration and decay.





NATCO HOLLOW TILE is absolutely unaffected by fire. It stands eternal against decay. A home built of NATCO is not alone for today or ten years hence, but for your children's children. It lends itself to the best architectural treatment and design.

Once built, it defies time and its maintenance cost is nil.

Its blankets of air, which completely surround the house, compel a uniform temperature. A NATCO home is cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter, and always free from dampness. It is vermin proof.

It is economical because its first cost is its last cost, and yet it costs no more than houses of older and perishable forms of construction.

Advanced architects build their own homes of it. The greatest of modern buildings are fireproofed with it. Let it be the fabric for your own home.

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STOP! Don't Kill the Laying Hen! Kill the "Drones"

The Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pays

Don't kill her. She's the one that makes your profits. She lays you 150 eggs or more a year. Kill the sluggard that lays only 50 eggs a year. The one that doesn't earn her feed. Kill her. Learn to pick the layers from the "drones."

Read Potter's Great Book
"DON'T KILL THE LAYING HEN"

Teaches you how to double your poultry profits no matter if you have 20 or 2000 chickens—whether you have a 10 foot square yard in town or acres of chicken yards on the farm. You need this book just the same. It represents 20 years of close study and experiments. You can not learn the secrets of the great Potter System unless you read this book. So written and illustrated that anyone can understand it. So valuable to poultry keepers that eleven editions have been required to meet the demand to date. Read this partial table of contents:

How to Pick out the Non-Laying Hen.
How to Pick out the Hen that is Laying.
How to Know Hens that are Most Prolific Layers.
To Know How and When to Cull the Non and Poor Layers.
To Know the Ones to Sell and the Ones to Keep.
How Eggs Can Be Produced in Winter.
How to Separate the Poor Layers from the Best Without Handling.
Ten Ways to Detect Hen Not Laying.
Three Ways to Prove Their Laying Condition.

This is not half of the contents, but gives you an idea how valuable this book would be to you. Contains a large supplement giving Valuable Scientific Facts Regarding Moulting. Never before has such a valuable book been written on this important subject.

Our Great Offer: **One copy "Don't Kill the Laying Hen," One year's subscription to American Poultry Journal for..... $1.00**

American Poultry Journal is the greatest poultry journal on earth; it leads all others in everything pertaining to poultry. Contains as high as 224 pages to a single issue, and illustrates the different varieties of poultry in colors on its front cover page each month. Dr. Prince T. Woods, one of the most popular poultry writers of the day, writes exclusively for the American Poultry Journal. No matter how many other papers you take, if you are interested in poultry you cannot afford to be without American Poultry Journal.

The publishers of American Poultry Journal have carefully investigated the merits of the "Potter System" and absolutely guarantee that it will teach you how to tell your laying hens so that you can kill the drones and save your feed bill. We give your money's worth or money back.

Don't let the non-layers eat another bushel of grain before you accept this remarkable offer. Send all orders to

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ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

NO OTHER GRAPE FRUIT IN THE WORLD EQUALS IT IN FLAVOR

A well-known physician writes: "I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD Grape Fruit as *other grape fruit to the Atwood is as cider apples to pippins.*"

The Journal "American Medicine" says: "Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD Grape Fruit, *a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made.*"

Says E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic": "In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

We have arranged for a much wider distribution of ATWOOD Grape Fruit this season than has heretofore been possible. If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. Our bronze fruit this season is simply delicious.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company.

If bought by the box, it will keep for weeks and improve.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO. 290 Broadway, N. Y.

two interior doors, cut through an iron bar an inch in diameter, descend, by the cord ladder he had patiently made, a wall nearly twenty feet high, cross the gardens, and climb an iron grating some ten feet high, which was not only in the full light of a gas-lamp post, but under the eye of a sentry.

Captain Lux calculated his movement for action with mathematical accuracy, and slipt past the sentry, who was only a few yards away, at the second when the sentry was turning round at the end of his post. For some seconds he was in peril of being shot on the spot.

Once outside the fortress the work was more than half done. A quarter of an hour in the automobile took him to the Austrian frontier, whence a quiet railroad station was reached just at the time the express-train from Vienna to Milan was due.

ADDING STARS TO THE UNION

UNCLE SAM'S pennant is soon due for a severe overhauling; and perhaps those people who thought they saw the American flag being mistreated in recent photographs were not so far wrong after all—in a way. For the addition of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union, writes H. D. Jones in *The Christian Endeavor World*, necessarily implies the shoving and bustling about of forty-six unhappy stars who must be prepared by March 6 to make room for the newcomers. This, says Mr. Jones, will all transpire at the flag-factories run by the Government, and its employees, we fear, will soon be seeing stars for fair. Troubles there are without end:

If there is room at the bottom of the last row of stars for the addition of another, then it is merely a matter of adding that extra star, and this is a comparatively easy job.

But the field of stars seldom lends itself in that kind manner to the work of adding additional stars. The symmetrical arrangement of the stars is a matter of the utmost importance, and this requires much thought and skill on the part of the officials to whom is entrusted the work of designing a field with the extra stars added.

When the design has been decided upon, the work of rearranging the stars is begun. If there is an odd star in the number on the field, that star is not placed at the "top of the column," so to speak, and the rest of the column left blank. The odd star is crowded in with the others, and this has to be done so that the line of stars that has one star more than the others shows this fact with as little prominence as possible. It will be seen that to accomplish this, filling in the stars artistically when there is an odd star on the field, requires very nice measurements. It also requires a great deal of work, for not only must the new star be added, but all the old stars must be ripped off and sewed on again in the new places allotted to them on the field of the flag.

The first duty, therefore, when the design of the new flag has been sent out to

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the arsenals, is to rip off the stars that have to be placed in different positions. This work is done by rows of women, who are armed with sharp-pointed knives. They place the star to be removed on a padded base that holds the cloth taut. Then they carefully rip out the stitches until the star is removed. This work goes on for weeks and sometimes months, for all the flags in the country must be rearranged. As the stars are ripped off, they are dropt into baskets and not used again, new stars being sewed on to replace the discarded ones.

The new stars are cut by means of a die, and an industrious person with uplifted mallet does nothing all day long but smash out stars from the material used. At each blow of the mallet, we learn, a dozen stars are cleanly cut from the cloth and are ready for the sewing-brigade. Then, we read:

The stars go to the sewing-machine women, who stitch them into place as rapidly as the machines can be made to move.

Prior to this, however, the most painstaking precaution has been taken to insure the placing of the stars in the right position. At a long table stands the man who is perhaps the most important part of the flag-changing machinery, for upon him depends the accurate placing of the stars.

With his design before him this man takes the flag upon which the stars are to be placed, and measures the distance to the fraction of an inch, from star to star and from top to sides. Then he chalks on the cloth the position in which the stars are to be placed, and the sewing-women follow these marks as their guide.

Besides affording profitable occupation to numbers of deserving women the necessity of bringing the star-spangled banner up to date causes a boom in the banner business all over the country. No true American cares to be behind the times; and, as most of our citizens display the national bunting on patriotic occasions, there is sure to be a general discarding of the old banner that is shy on stars and a wholesale demand for flags that are sufficiently star-spangled to be real American flags. The large and costly flags owned by private individuals can be changed and brought up to date by the simple expedient of sewing on two more stars, but the smaller flags will be sure to be replaced by new ones, so that the flag business receives a decided impetus when new States come into the Union.

MEANING OF THE BOY SCOUTS

OF the two million Boy Scouts in the world no less than 500,000 are native to the United States, and this number is progressing all the time. The movement, originally conceived in this country, had its actual start in Great Britain, and has since journeyed rapidly over Germany, France, Italy, Australia, Canada, and the United States. In Germany it is given financial assistance by the Government, and in many other countries it is national in character and scope. And the little fellows themselves? Ah! we are told—they do their duty all the time, and spend morn-

When Maude Adams Got Lost in the Desert

Not long ago the famous actress camped for weeks in the Egyptian Desert with a friend, and now the friend tells about it. Feeling as free as a bird from her work, she could not contain herself, and amazed the friend who was with her one day by dancing an Arabian dance and ending by throwing a complete somersault. She raced, too, at breakneck speed over the desert on an Arabian steed with her Arab dragoman, a man born to the saddle, amazing the native rider as he dashed after her in vain.

It is a lovely picture that one is given: the picture of a Maude Adams that the public does not know: the real Maude Adams, riding in moonlight on donkey-back around the Pyramids: sitting at the door of her tent in the eternal calm of the desert, and then in full action riding and shouting, and even laughing with girlish glee when she finds herself lost in the heart of the Egyptian Desert, hundreds of miles from civilization.

The article is in the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For 15 Cents You Have It

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

Playing Tennis With Sarah Bernhardt

One would hardly believe it—that a woman of 66 could be as agile on the tennis court as a girl. Yet here is the photograph to prove it, taken just last summer, showing the great actress in the act of full play, darting across the court like a girl, delivering a "back-hand cut."

And she will play not a single "set," but for three hours at a time, vanquishing all who play with her and coming out of the game as fresh as she entered it.

It is a really remarkable story of a remarkable woman at her remarkable summer home—an old fort—playing remarkable tennis. The pictures are as interesting as the text.

See the article in the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For 15 Cents You Have a Copy

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

The reasons are obvious, for purity has always been the single purpose in every step of the making of Crystal Domino Sugar and the other *Quality Products* of this Company. Special electric light tests gauge its glistening whiteness. Keen-eyed experts judge the size and texture of the crystals. Scalding, live steam constantly purifies the polished-steel utensils. And Crystal Domino Sugar comes to you in sealed packages as pure and wholesome in quality as it is dainty and attractive in form.

Read the story of its making in our splendidly illustrated booklet, sent on request. Address Dept. G.

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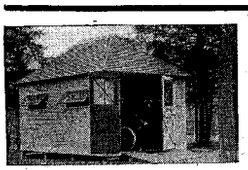

The Portable Garage

WANT THE BEST?
LET YOUR JUDGMENT SHOW IN THE SELECTION OF ONE

Do not be misled, but compare the **Springfield Portable Garage** with all others and you will find that while our **Garages** have been widely imitated they have never been equaled. You will also find them a great convenience, a large saving, a sure protection for your auto—right in your own yard.

Write for our Catalogue. Designs in colors both garages and cottages.

SPRINGFIELD PORTABLE HOUSES
Manufactured by
SPRINGFIELD MFG. CO.
901 Allen St., Springfield, Mass. New York Office, 39 Cortlandt St.

ing, noon, and night in such will-o'-the-wisp occupations as rescuing beautiful women from bad men, imprisoned princesses from their proud papas, and almost anybody from the jaws of death. Of course, the latter instances are more common, writes Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell in *The Youth's Companion*, and he gives us several examples of the prosaic value of the Boy Scouts. To quote a few of these:

In Guildford, Surrey, England, an appeal was made to the town council for a grant to aid a crippled boy to go to school. The case attracted attention. A clergyman gave a Bath chair, whereupon the local Boy Scouts volunteered to pull it daily to the school.

In a slum in London the school-children, on their way to school, were continually being robbed of their dinners by a band of young "hooligans." The Boy Scouts have formed an escort for the children, and every day convoy them safely through the dangerous quarter.

Many stories are told of good work done by Boy Scouts on the occasion of King Edward's funeral. There were hundreds of Boy-Scout ambulance parties at work in the crowd. When they had a case to deal with, some of the patrol "formed fence" to keep back the crowd, others rigged a shelter over the patient to keep off the sun, and one boy fanned the patient while the senior attended to his needs.

One patrol was particularly active. The patrol leader crawled about between the legs of the crowd to where a person was fainting; then sounding his whistle, he assembled his scouts in the same way and set to work.

They get their rewards in this world, too, we are told—generally in the shape of a material medal or cross of bronze. Four heroes thus rewarded at a meeting of their clan lately are Scouts Rudd, Driver, Anderson, and Fisher. Says our informant:

Scout L. Rudd, 2d Leigh Troop, saw a little girl playing on the railway-track at Shoebury. He climbed the railway fence, crossed the line in front of a train, and just reached the child in time to pull her out of the way. He himself received a blow on the head that left him in a dazed condition for some time. Had it not been for his pluck, the child would have been killed. Rudd received the bronze medal—the highest award—for gallantry.

The list of rescues from drowning is very long. I cite merely a few examples:

Scout Driver of the training-ship *Mercury* received the bronze medal for gallantry. A gale was blowing, a strong tide was running, and the ship was driving through the darkness of an early morning in December, 1910, when one of the crew fell overboard. Driver, clad tho he was in heavy oilskins, dived to the rescue. The boat that put out from the ship failed to find him, altho it picked up another scout who had done just the same thing. Driver got to the drowning boy and held him up, but both were carried far away by the tide. Weighed down by his clothes and by the heavy load of his senseless comrade, he began to drown, but was caught in the nick of time by a boat which had put out from the shore.

Patrol Leader Richard Anderson, fourteen years old, of the 1st Long Eaton Troop, was walking with another boy along the

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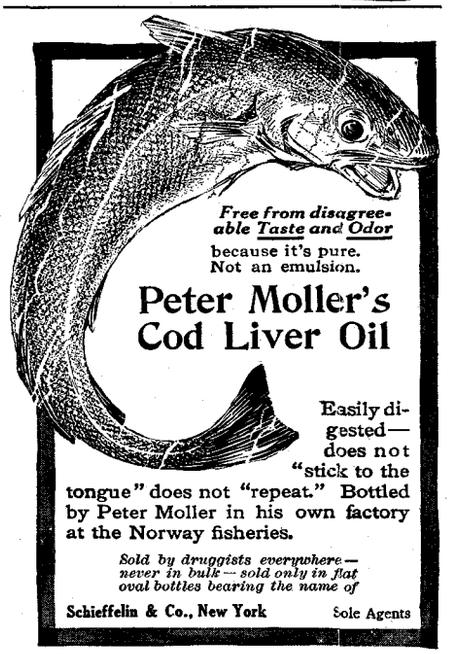

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canal bank near Long Eaton when he saw a small boy fall into the deep, swirling water at the lock, a dangerous place. Diving in, Anderson swam to the boy, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the bank. For this act he was awarded the bronze medal for gallantry.

In New Zealand, a small boy in a canoe got into danger. A gale was blowing, and a big sea was running. He was being carried seaward, when Scout Alan Fisher, Christchurch Troop, saw him from the shore. Quickly he got three other boys together; they launched a boat and pushed out to the rescue.

They reached the canoe, got the boy into their own boat, and brought him ashore, but only after a heroic fight with sea and storm that lasted for more than two hours. Brave as they all were, the honor goes to the scout who led them, for he was a cripple; he faced the dangers of the sea with the knowledge that if the boat was swamped the others might swim, but for him there was no chance of rescue. He was another to whom the medal was given.

Scout Douglas Smith, aged fourteen, of the 4th Ealing Troop, was undressing to bathe in the Grand Junction Canal, near Brentford, when a small boy, who was already bathing, got beyond his depth, and was being carried away by the current. Scout Smith, altho a poor swimmer, said to his companion, "I'll try to get him," and dashing into the water, did his best to save the lad, but was himself carried down by the stream. Both boys were drowned. But Scout Smith's attempt will stand as a noble example to his brother scouts of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bronze cross for gallantry, which would have been given to him had he lived, was awarded to him tho dead, and is now in the possession of his father.

TROUBLES OF A BLACK POLICEMAN

JUDGING by the experiences of Samuel J. Battle, the only negro policeman in the State of New York, we must take note with *The Sun* that the lot of even the best of his race is a hard one. For Battle, *The Sun* reports, is probably one of the most conscientious, right-minded black men in the United States. He is painstaking in his duties, he is willing—even eager—to take upon himself the work of others, and in all ways, we are told, is the right kind of a man for New York's renovated police department. But Battle has his troubles. For altho—

any man of the precinct will tell you "Battle's a thorough gentleman," yet in the station-house nobody talks to him, and on patrol the few who venture to say, "Hello, Battle," speak from a corner of the mouth, and are sure no other policeman is in sight. For the "silence" that began when Battle entered the precinct last June is as deep as ever to-day, not because Battle is a negro—altho that was the reason at first—but because every white policeman is afraid of what would be said to and about him if he made any attempt to bring the "silence" to an end. Six months ago the men thought that Battle could be

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He knows that on Heinz Tomato Soup it means choice tomatoes—picked at the prime of ripeness—prepared the very day they leave the vines—with the addition of rich cream and pure spices.

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hazed into resigning, or at least into asking for a transfer. Now they know he isn't that sort and he has made himself so respected that most of them would be sorry to see him depart, but he remains in Coventry because none of his white mates has the courage to suggest to the others that he has earned release.

Battle's own story, as told to a *Sun* reporter, is interesting. Says he:

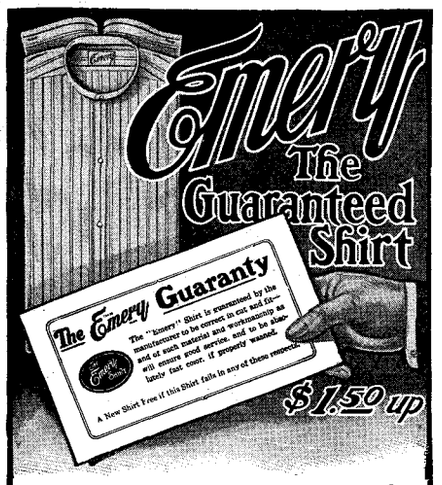
I was born in Newbern, S. C., twenty-nine years ago, and had a grammar-school education. When I came North I went to West Glastonbury, Conn., and found myself the only colored man in town. A boarding-house took me in without question, and I went to the boss of a cotton-mill for a job. He said: "I don't know about this, Battle. We need men, but we've never employed a negro." "Well," I said to the boss, "if you've never had a colored man you don't know whether there'll be any trouble or not. Take me on and see." He did, and there wasn't a speck of trouble.

Eight years ago I became one of those red-capped porters at the Grand Central Station. I stayed there until last June, and never had a complaint against me. I got to be assistant-chief of the porters, married, and was content, until one day it struck me that assistant-chief was all I could ever hope to be and there wouldn't be any pension when I got to be an old man. So I said to myself, "I'm going to be a policeman." I took the examination and stood 199th among 638 men. When my name got to the top of the eligible list I was passed over twice because the surgeon said I had a "murmuring heart," altho I am positive my heart never murmured in its whole life. Then Mr. Waldo became commissioner, the civil-service law was enforced, and here I am.

Battle informed the reporter that he hadn't a single complaint to make of his treatment by the other policemen. "And as for the captains and lieutenants"—they had simply gone out of their way to be kind to him. But the "silence" still exists. Said a member of the force recently:

I haven't heard of anybody having a word with him except on police business since he got on probation, and that's more than six months. I never talk to him myself except when we meet at the end of our beats with no other police cars in the vicinity. I ain't got the nerve.

But if you won't repeat it at the house I'll tell you that we regard Battle as a gentleman. He has never said anything uncivil, and he does more than his share of the work. For instance, one day there was a mess of a grocery-cart and an automobile on Central Park West. There were three prisoners, and all I could tend to under the circumstances was two. Along comes Battle on his way to the house. Says he: "Want me to take one of them in?" Breakin' my rule about not speakin' to him, I says: "I certainly would be obliged." So he takes the prisoner to the house as cheerful as you please; and if you know how the ordinary policeman hates to do anybody else's work you know what that means.



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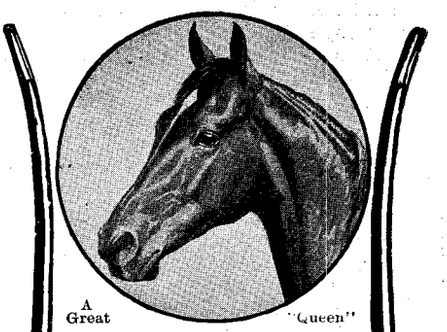

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But as for sayin' "howdydo" to Battle in the station-house—not me.

If any New-Yorker cares to make an examination for himself, Battle, we are informed, is stationed in the Park district, and patrols Central Park West from the Circle to Sixty-seventh Street. He says, however, that he is willing to go to the negro quarter, if asked to, or anywhere else. His one complaint is that under the regulations he cannot be examined for promotion until five years are up—and by that time, says *The Sun*, "Oh, well, some of the men may speak to him, and then perhaps their conversation will prove to be neither as agreeable, nor as interesting, as their silence."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The "Pedagog's" Parody

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing the Governor fresh dismay,
Came Watterson—

Oh, the wild charge he made,
That Woodrow was afraid
Of Colonel Harvey.

Yet many a year ago,
In a Kingdom by the sea
Woodrow was loved and knew that he loved
Said Harvey and Annabel Lea.

But for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The political game is peculiar;
Which "Marse Henry" now comes to explain.

Once, upon an evening dreary,
As they pondered weak and weary,
Harvey, Watterson, and Wilson, over Presidential lore,
Suddenly they started scrapping,
"Wilson," Harvey said, "stop rapping,
Don't you want me to support you?"
Wilson answered "Nevermore!"

"Now I love the Gov. in the springtime,
I love the Gov. in the fall,
"But," says Hen, "when the Gov. gets fussy
I don't love the Gov. at all!"

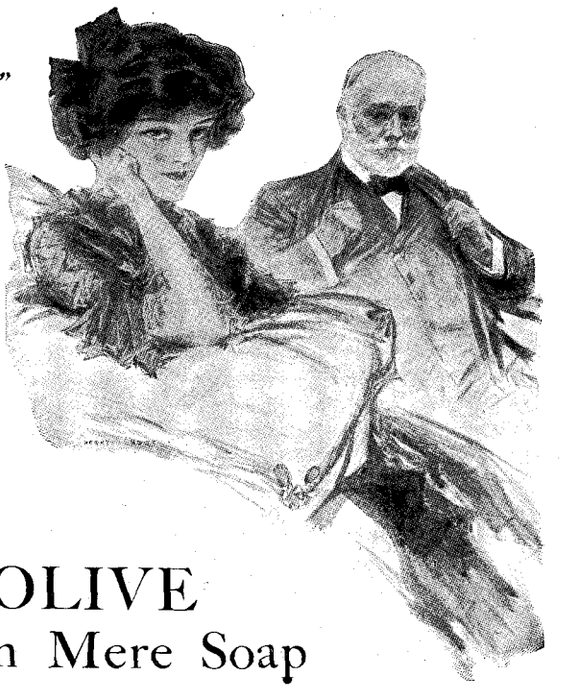
"Far away down South in the land of cotton
We think such conduct simply r— scandalous.

Turn away!
Turn away!
Turn away!
He can't land!"

But Wilson sits in silence, in a dull, dark dock,
Imprisoned in a secret that he won't unlock;
And his nerves must be in tatters from the short, sharp shock
That he gets as old "Marse Henry" starts to knock, knock, knock!

—*New York Evening Sun.*

"My Daughter"



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Thus Palmolive does for the skin what no other soap can do—what these oils by themselves cannot do.

The olive oil in this soap alone produces that fresh, cool, green hue. Contains no free alkali. The natural oils of the skin are protected and the skin is kept soft and smooth.

30 tons pressure brought to bear on each cake of Palmolive, making it last longer than ordinary soaps—more soap to each cake.

Perfect cleanliness—a fresh, Oriental fragrance characterizes Palmolive.

Palmolive lathers quickly and freely in either hard or soft water.

Learn what is lacking in the soap you use now by comparing with Palmolive.

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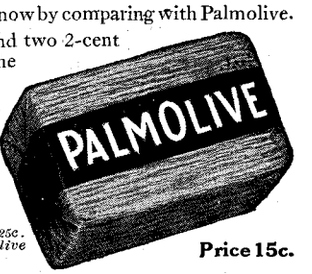

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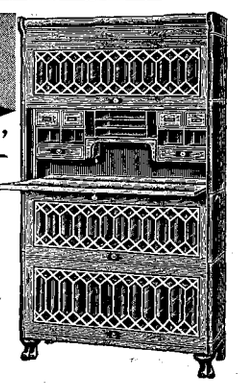

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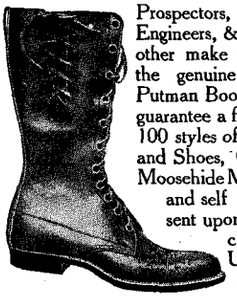

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Referred to the Lexicographer.—To RENEGE—"Not to follow suit."
To RENO—"To begin suit."—*Life.*

No Credit.—Maybe the man who boasts that he doesn't owe a dollar in the world couldn't if he tried.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Mistaken Identity.—"Sir, I am looking for a little succor."
"Well, do I look like one?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Particulars Wanted.—"Yes, that's Dr. Bloggs."
"Allopath, homeopath, horse, or divinity?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Art in the Home.—MRS. KICKER—"The Filigrees have a Corot in the dining-room."
MR. KICKER—"That's nothing. We have a whistler in the kitchen."—*Satire.*

Hope.—HE—"They say men of brains live long."
SHE—"Well, hope for the best. You may prove one of the exceptions."—*Baltimore American.*

Proved.—"I wonder if Jack knows I have money."
"Has he proposed?"
"Yes."
"He knows."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Reason Enough.—FIGG—"Don't you wish you could live your life over again?"
FOGG—"Well, I should say not. I've got a twenty-year endowment policy maturing this month."—*Boston Transcript.*

Heroism Explained.—THE PASSER-BY—"You took a great risk in rescuing that boy; you deserve a Carnegie medal. What prompted you to do it?"
THE HERO—"He had my skates on!"—*Puck.*

Cynicissimus.—"Even the Standard Oil Company has found out that there's a hereafter."
"Think so? You'll find out in due time that the hereafter is about the same as its heretofore."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lucky He Did.—MR. FLUBDUB—"You women are mighty slow. During the time it took you to select that hat I went out and made two hundred dollars."
MRS. FLUBDUB—"I'm so glad, dear. You'll need it!"—*Puck.*

Mama's Mistake.—"How cold your nose is!"
These words came from the daughter of the house, who was sitting in the parlor with her beau.
"Is Towser in the parlor again?" demanded her mother from the next room.
There was a long pause.
"No mother; Towser isn't in the parlor."
And then silence resumed its reign.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

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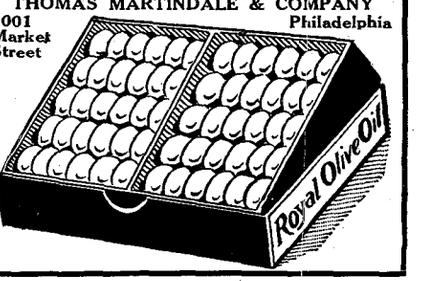

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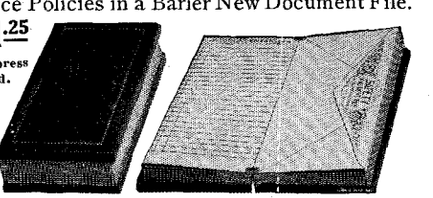

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No Cruelty Allowed.—A Boston contemporary announces the engagement of the son of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, "president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Mrs. Rowley."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A New Recipe.—At an examination of nurses the young lady was asked by the physician: "What would you do to cure a cold in the head?"

She replied: "I would put my feet in hot water till you were in profuse perspiration."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

A Deep One.—"Gosh all hemlock!" exclaimed the first farmer; "ain't yer struck water yet? How deep hev ye gone?"

"'Bout a hundred feet," replied the other placidly.

"An' ain't ye discouraged?"

"O! I dunno. I can't say I ain't gittin' a long well."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Best Sellers.—When Whistler was living in the Latin Quarter in his youth a friend took him to task for his idleness. "Why don't you pitch in and paint something?" said the friend. "Pretty soon your money will be all gone, and those three rolls of canvas will still be standing empty there behind the door, just as they've been standing for the last six weeks!" Whistler, as he lay on the bed smoking his pipe, answered lazily: "But you see, as long as there's nothing on the canvas I can sell it."—*Argonaut.*

The Prodigal's Sin.—A young New Haven man, returning home from a health trip to Colorado, told his father about buying a silver-mine for $3,000. "I knew they'd rope you in!" exclaimed the old man. "So you were ass enough to buy a humbug mine."

"Yes; but I didn't lose anything. I formed a company, and sold half the stock to a Connecticut man for $7,000."

"Y-you did," gasped the old man as he turned white. "I'll bet I'm the one who bought it."

"I know you are," coolly observed the young man as he crossed his legs and tried to appear very much at home.—*Argonaut.*

Honesty Itself.—Application for employment was recently made to a Louisville business man by a young chap from the mountain region of the State. The Louisville man was favorably imprest by the stranger, but as no references were offered he determined to hold the application in abeyance until he could personally look into the young man's antecedents, which he could do when next he visited that part of the State whence the applicant hailed. It was not long before the opportunity was afforded. The Louisville man sought out the sheriff of the young man's home county and asked:

"Do you know Bill Sarks?"

"Shore, I know him."

"What kind of a young man is he?"

"Pretty fair."

"Is he honest?"

"Honest? Shore. Why, he's been arrested three times for stealin', and acquitted each time."—*Argonaut.*

What a Difference Between the Equitable and Singer Fires

The Equitable fire cost seven or more lives and quite a few millions of dollars.

The Singer fire (in the offices of the United States and Mexican Trust Company, on the 26th floor, September 29th, 1910) cost the furniture in the room in which the fire originated. What would have happened had not the Singer tower been totally fireproof, is obvious. The remaining sixteen stories above and others below would have been as susceptible to flames as the head of an enormous match.

The Singer fire extinguished itself—by consuming the inflammable contents confined at the point of the fire's origination. The fire did not, *could not,* spread, simply because it *could not* eat its way from room to room, or floor to floor.

This is the unit form of construction made possible by the origination and developing to their highest state of efficiency of

DAHLSTROM
Metallic Doors and Trim

The Singer building is equipped throughout with the Dahlstrom Products—doors, partitions, wainscoting, picture moulding and all necessary trim—are of STEEL, enameled and grained so perfectly as to deceive the best of wood experts.

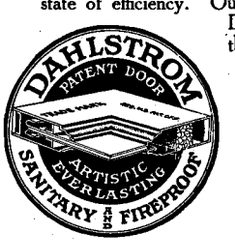
Each office, or suite of offices, is virtually a building in itself. A fire may occur in dozens of them at the same time and on various floors, but the safety of the structure is not affected. The most that any of the fires can do is to consume only the contents of the units in which they first occur.

The difference between the Equitable and Singer fires is the difference in building.

Remember that as long as you erect fire-inviting buildings nothing but their ultimate destruction can be expected.

It seems that there should be ample food for thought in these two fires—for architect, owner, builder, and tenant.

We are the originators of "steel interiors" and have developed them to their highest state of efficiency. Our factories are the largest of their kind in the world. The Dahlstrom Products are to be found in the more modern structures throughout the country, the battleships Florida and Utah, and so on.



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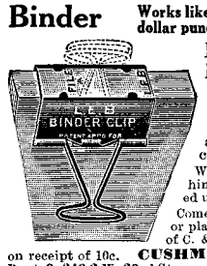

L. E. B. Patent Binder-Clip

After papers are inserted arms may be turned down—out of the way. May be used to hold papers in book form. When arms are turned back papers can be readily referred to.

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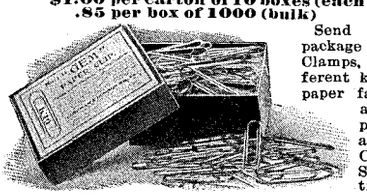

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A GOOD YEAR FOR BONDS PREDICTED

THE plethora of money—it promises to become still more plethoric as the year advances—argues well for the bond market. "A leading bond expert," whose connection is with a large investing institution in New York, recently made a canvass of banking institutions in important cities of the East and West, where several-score bankers and underwriters were interviewed, and *The Financial World* hears that "more than 90 per cent. of the whole number agree that this year will probably be one of extreme ease in money"; hence there will be calls for a minimum of capital requirements, which means a quiet year in the commercial world and the piling up of idle money in financial centers. Other employment for this money will therefore be sought. Many believe it will go into bonds. The bond expert referred to is quoted as having said:

"There will be no big boom in the bond market, but I have been very much imprest with the healthful tone of the investment market everywhere I have been. People are conservatively inclined this year and for that reason the surplus capital will gravitate toward bonds, rather than the stock market. The bond market is in a position where it can absorb some pretty good-sized issues and, if the big underwriters do not choke the market to death with new issues, as they sometimes do, we will have one of the best bond years in the last decade."

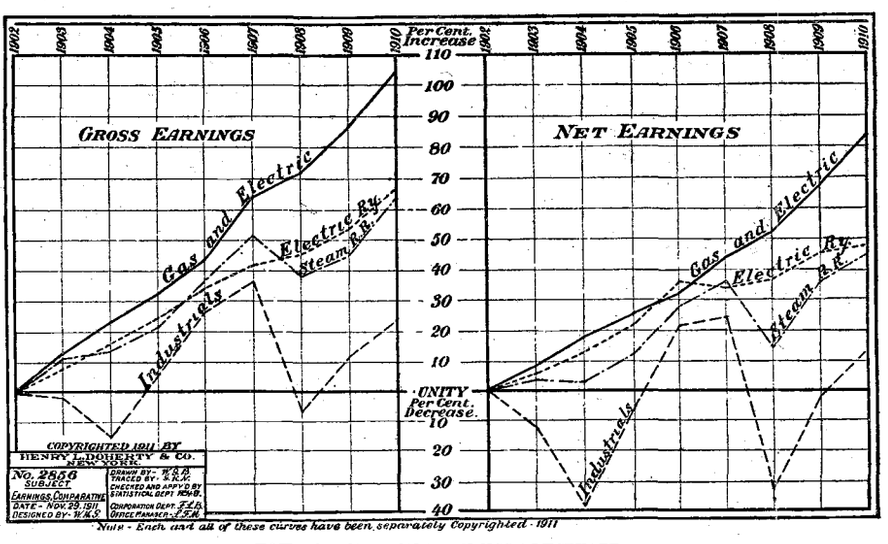
Dealing with actual conditions as reflected in sales, a writer in the same paper declares that the trend of the market thus far this year has been "markedly satisfactory" to bond houses and trust companies dealing in bonds. The writer adds:

"The inflowing idle cash from the country to New York, seeking employment and not finding it in the laggard stock market, is going steadily into bonds. There is not only a steady absorption of bonds by outside institutions, but large individual holders of capital, and many persons of moderate means are now picking up good issues and are not haggling over the price or betraying any particular concern over the immediate future of industry. Short-term notes are in strong demand and corporations are finding little difficulty in disposing of well-secured issues of this class. More of this sort of financing is looked for before spring, when, if the absorption of old bond issues continues as it has, some new and long-term issues will be forthcoming to take up maturing-note issues.

"The foreign demand for American bonds is showing a steady if only a slow increase. Houses which have established foreign connections report a very good inquiry for our bonds. Public-service issues and railway bonds of liberal yield are being absorbed in foreign capitals. At home the reports from salesmen, both in the metropolitan district and smaller interior cities, show a growing confidence on the part of bankers and large and small individuals in the firmness that has characterized the market since dividends and interest coupons were paid around the first of the year. This indicates that much of this fund is coming back into the market. Whether the absorption will continue in the same volume is yet to be proven, but dealers believe it will not only do so but increase from now on."

These optimistic views are shared by *The Wall Street Journal*, which declares that the expectations of the bond houses, due to ease in money, "are likely to be fulfilled." It adds that "when the railroads find themselves able to do financing on satisfactory terms, a decided change for the better in business conditions is at hand":

"The railroad industry is by far the largest consumer of steel, and it is also a large consumer of lumber and of various other important products. For years past the roads have been buying steel sparingly, and the lumber industry has been seriously affected because of the falling off in their volume of purchases. The roads were held back by adverse money conditions, but now they see a chance to go ahead."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HOW CORPORATION EARNINGS FLUCTUATE.

STOCK PRICES LAST YEAR

Some interesting statistics as to variations in Stock Exchange prices during the year 1911 are printed in *Bradstreet's*. That paper remarks that the figures for the first

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of the year and for the end of the year are usually of little value as bases of comparison, since important fluctuations are seldom shown at such dates placed in juxtaposition. What really counts in these matters are the intermediate fluctuations of the year, which may occur at one season or another, and seldom occur according to any calendar. During the year 1911 the most notable features were irregular advances, which extended over the first half of the year, and decided and general slumps which began in midsummer and gained momentum soon afterward. Recovery set in during November and December, when the general level stood very close to what it had been at the beginning of the year.

A table is presented by *Bradstreet's*, showing the range of prices for twenty different stocks, both railroads and industrials, and these the chief among the most active, the dealings in all having aggregated in the neighborhood of at least 1,000,000 shares each, while in one of them (Steel common) the transactions were over 31,000,000 shares, in another (Union Pacific) 17,000,000, and in a third (Reading) 21,000,000. Following is the table, in which the last quotations for 1910 are compared with the highest and lowest for 1911, and the last prices for 1911:

	Last 1910	High 1911	Low 1911	Last 1911
Amalgamated Copper	61⅝	71⅝	44¾	66
American Smelting	73⅜	83⅞	56⅝	72⅜
Atchison	101	116⅜	99⅜	106½
Canadian Pacific	195⅜	247	195⅝	242
Chesapeake & Ohio	80⅛	86¾	68⅜	73⅞
Chic., Milw. & St. Paul	123	133½	105½	109½
Erie	27½	38⅜	27½	31½
Great Northern	128⅜	140	119	127
Lehigh Valley	175⅜	186⅞	151	180⅞
Missouri Pacific	46⅞	63	33½	39½
New York Central	111½	115½	99⅞	108
Northern Pacific	116¼	137⅞	110⅜	118⅛
Pennsylvania	128¾	130⅛	118⅜	123
Reading	150¾	161⅞	134	151⅛
Rock Island	29⅞	34⅜	22¾	25
Southern Pacific	116¼	126⅜	104½	111½
Southern Railway	26¼	33⅜	24¼	28⅝
Union Pacific	170⅛	192⅜	153½	171⅝
United States Steel	72⅛	82⅛	50	67⅜
Utah Copper	44⅝	57⅞	38	56

The only stocks on this list which showed notable changes at the end of the year as compared with the beginning, were Canadian Pacific, about 46 points; Utah Copper, about 11 points—both gains; and St. Paul, about 13 points, Missouri-Pacific about 7, and New York Central about 6—all three losses. *Bradstreet's* comments further on these figures:

"Considering the vicissitudes which the market underwent in the violent depression from the high quotations of last spring and summer and in the ensuing recovery in the last two months of the year, these irregular net changes seem, indeed, moderate. It is to be noted that between the highest and the lowest for Union Pacific there was a difference of 39⅛ points, and in United States Steel common one of 32⅛ points, these being the greatest shrinkages in representative active stocks. From these figures the declines in the stocks included above varied, the least of them by 8⅝ in Southern Railway and 10⅞ in Erie, both of them low-priced issues. In the subsequent recoveries the individual rebounds were proportionate to the preceding shrinkages, Union Pacific, for instance, recovering 18⅛ points, while United States Steel makes up 17⅛ points of its loss. At the same time, Lehigh Valley took the lead in the recovery, showing a gain of 29⅞ points from the low price touched in the autumnal depression, for which special reasons connected with that issue furnish the apparent cause."

A 5½% Investment

in the Business Center of Chicago

A bond issue of $700,000 in $500 and $1,000 denominations, secured by first mortgage on 21-story modern fireproof office building being constructed on one of the principal corners in the heart of the city of Chicago. This investment combines these strong points:

1st The security is valued by us at $1,550,000, or more than twice the entire bond issue.

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3rd The bonds are serial and the debt will be rapidly reduced by substantial payments.

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If you have savings, dividends, accumulated interest or trust funds for investment, we suggest that you go to your own banker and inquire as to our responsibility and then write us personally.

The Rollins Magazine, published quarterly, deals interestingly and educationally with the fundamental facts behind our country's growth, railroad expansion, municipal development and public utilities. It teaches the whys of wise investment. The January number will be sent to you free upon receipt of your request for our circular No. 518.

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Every one of these issues is well secured. The margin of safety is ample and well defined.

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GROSS AND NET EARNINGS OF CORPORATIONS

Two charts, one showing the gross, the other the net, earnings of gas- and electric-lighting companies, electric and steam railways, and industrial corporations, both designed by W. H. Gardiner, have been published by a well-known firm of Wall Street bankers, and are given herewith. They are intended to show the relative increases and decreases of gross and net earnings for each of the nine years from 1902 to 1910.

It is explained by the compilers of the statistics that they "obtained the gross and net earnings of all the steam railroads of the United States; of all industrials listed on the New York Stock Exchange which could be traced back to 1902, and whose aggregate gross for that year amounted to about $1,250,000,000; of electric railways in most of the larger cities of the country and similar gas- and electric-light figures, using all amounts available without selection, but exclusive of New York City. These figures were then standardized at unity for 1902, and calculations made of the percentage of their subsequent increases and decreases based on 1902." The resulting curves, as shown in the diagrams, "prove that the gross and net earnings from the gas and electric business increased the most rapidly, and that they are practically unaffected in their rate of increase even by such panic conditions as those of 1907 and 1908."

THE FUTURE OF GEORGE J. GOULD

Since his retirement from the presidency of the Missouri-Pacific system, financial circles have speculated often as to what form of financial activity would in future occupy George J. Gould. It is only a few years since he was prominently identified with the control and management of several great corporations—the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri-Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, and its Pacific-coast extension, called the Western Pacific, and the Wabash. He has since disposed of his stock in the Western Union Company, and has retired from the presidency of the Missouri-Pacific, while the Denver and Rio Grande has been obliged to suspend the dividend on its first preferred stock, and the Wabash has gone into the hands of receivers. *The Wall Street Journal* reports that not a few men in the financial district anticipated a close to his career as a financial factor to be reckoned with. Recently, however, signs have multiplied to the contrary, so that the same paper raises the question whether Mr. Gould is not to become "a business successor of Russell Sage, whose place since his death has remained unfilled in the financial community." Dealing with this question the writer proceeds to say:

"The above question is relevant because of the fact that Mr. Gould is now lending more money in Wall Street than any other individual. The amount of his loans is estimated at $50,000,000 and over. Russell Sage had larger amounts out at times; but Mr. Gould is a comparatively young man, and $50,000,000 is a pretty good beginning. It may grow if Mr. Gould intends to continue in that line of business. There is no certainty that he has such an intention, for he keeps his affairs to himself, and what has been learned as to the size of his loans comes from other sources.

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We have been dealing in safe investment bonds for over 30 years.

The bonds we offer have our unqualified recommendation.

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Comparative Table

Presenting several issues of Railroad Bonds, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, compared on a "per mile" basis, suitable for investment by Banks, Trust Companies and business men,

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6% First Mortgages

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Carefully selected First Mortgages on improved farms are attractive securities for investment—every year the security offered grows more valuable and their market is unaffected by panics, strikes, economic changes or settlement of estates—a condition not applicable to any other class of investment.

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If you are considering the investment of funds, and will state your requirements in the way of interest return, maturity, and amount, we will be very glad to suggest securities for your attention.

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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Capital and Surplus - - $23,000,000
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16th YEAR

A company that has withstood the test of time, growing stronger each year through prosperity and panic, is a safe place for your funds.

Our record is one of uninterrupted success for over fifteen years under one management, with increasing strength and security to bond holders and increasing profits and dividends to stock holders. Our

6% Bonds

based on New York Real Estate, provide an absolutely safe investment, with a fixed, non-fluctuating income. Interest is paid by check semi-annually.

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New York Realty Owners
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"Stock Suggestions of Various Classes."

We shall be glad to send any of the above on request.

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY NEW YORK

"The estimate of $50,000,000 as the approximate amount which George J. Gould is lending on collateral is the more surprizing because most people have thought that such a figure is well above the aggregate of his wealth.

"Wall Street has underestimated Mr. Gould's ability. As a railroad man and, indeed, as a developer in any line of business he has not been a success; but he has inherited his father's keen speculative instincts, and has succeeded in attaching to himself, by means of his market operations, a good deal of the money of other people. Because numbers of his railroads went into the hands of receivers, and others were forced to suspend dividends, and because the Western Union did not prosper greatly until it passed out of his hands, the conclusion was reached by most guessers that Mr. Gould's fortune had dwindled. The Street saw some things, and thought it saw everything, and it was with the greatest surprize that certain people in the financial district found when they took on large loans that Mr. Gould was at the other side of the transaction.

"Now it is even believed that some of George J. Gould's present great wealth has been obtained at the expense of other members of the family, but through no fault of his. Mr. Gould's brothers have speculated greatly, but by no means as successfully as their brother, and it is said that they have often been on the opposite side of the market when he made his most successful turns. It was really natural that he, with his better insight, should make money at their expense, for he read general conditions more correctly than they. There were certain stocks on which the whole family thought themselves particularly well informed; and it was in those that they speculated. With the eldest member on one side and the juniors on the other, both could not win—and George generally came out ahead."

The publication of the statement that Mr. Gould had recently lent on collateral the sum of $50,000,000 was received in Wall Street with incredulity. That he was lending money no one questioned, but the sum, says the New York *Times*, has been "greatly exaggerated." Only one man knows just how much Mr. Gould has out in loans, "and he is not very likely to tell." *The Times* says further of Mr. Gould's withdrawal from the management of corporations formerly in his hands:

"People who do not follow financial news with any special eagerness are apt to think that the various Gould receiverships indicate successive inroads into the Gould fortunes. Measured by these milestones, George J. Gould might be considered a comparatively poor man. But Wall Street has always understood that Mr. Gould's fortunes were prospering even tho several of his railroads had done badly. When the Missouri-Pacific financing was arranged Mr. Gould agreed to supply a large sum in cash at any time he might be called upon, and when the Wabash receivership was pending he told the bankers for the system that he would personally advance enough money to enable the company to meet its interest charges if they thought this a wise move. Mr. Gould has so far not been called upon for any money for either property."

THE BOND MARKET IN 1911

Allen B. Forbes writes in *The Journal of Commerce* of "an unusually large number of both favorable and unfavorable influences" in the bond market during a greater part of 1911. Conditions materially reduced the demands upon capital, and hence largely increased the liquid assets of the

First Farm Mortgages
Netting Six Per Cent

No. 3545. Miller—$2500 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
Secured by 200 acres good farming land close to market. All tillable. 145 acres under plow. Rich heavy soil. Improvements worth $2000, covered by insurance. Land alone worth $6000. Borrower lives on this land and works it himself.

No. 3544. Bucklin—$1500 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
The security is a quarter sec. in an old well settled community. 140 acres under plow; first class soil. Small set of buildings; value of land without buildings $3500.

No. 3543. Danielson—$800 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
Secured by 160 acres within 4 miles of market, and fenced. 110 acres under plow; small set of buildings. Value of land alone $2800. This is the borrower's home and he works the land himself.

No. 3542. Nygaard—$600 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
Secured by a quarter section of first class land close to market; 145 acres under plow; heavy black soil. Good small set of buildings. Value of land without these $2500. The borrower lives on this land and works it himself.

No. 3530. Jorgenson—$600 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
The security for this loan is a quarter sec. of land close to market and every acre tillable; 50 acres under plow; small set of buildings. Money borrowed will be used for further improvements. The land is worth $2500. Borrower lives on this land and works it himself.

No. 3471. Aafedt—$2500 6%, Due Dec. 1, 1917
The security is a beautiful quarter sec. of land, all tillable, 140 acres under plow, close to market; rich heavy soil. First class buildings worth $2400 and covered by insurance. Value of land alone $6500. The borrower lives on this land with his family; one of our best farmers.

No. 3517. Danielson—$700 6%, Due Jan. 1, 1918
160 acres of land, all tillable, as security; 70 acres under plow. Best soil. Small set of buildings. Value of land alone $2500. The borrower with his family lives on the land and farms it himself.

No. 3508. Phelps—$800 6%, Due Dec. 1, 1917
Secured by a quarter sec. within 3 miles of market. All tillable; 18 acres under plow. Small set of buildings. Value of land alone $2500. A good farm-home in every way.

No. 3483. Markley—$1400 6%, Due Dec. 1, 1917
This loan is secured by a quarter sec. of first class land close to good market. All tillable, 140 acres under plow; rich black soil. Value $4200.

Investors in 28 states and two foreign countries hold our Farm Mortgages Your money might well be invested in these choice securities. Acceptance of above loans can be made by letter, or by wire at our expense, conditioned that facts are as stated. Papers for examination will be forwarded to your Bank if desired. Let us send descriptive booklet "A" and complete list of offerings.

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¶ For nearly a quarter of a century A-R-E Six's have been sold at par and matured their principal at par, returning to investors nearly $8,000,000. One-third of those outstanding are reinvestments, the natural results of a policy of keeping promises and fulfilling contracts.

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For those who wish to save $25 or more a year and mature $1,000 and upward. Interest compounded annually.

¶ Descriptive matter and map of New York City, showing location of our properties, sent on request.

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Assets $23,026,889.67 Founded 1888
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The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York

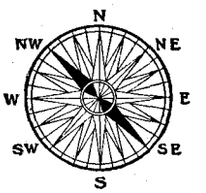
country, so that funds accumulated rapidly and money rates became easy. These conditions in normal times are such as result in a heavy demand for bonds and a general upward movement in the prices of the better grade of investments, but during the greater part of the year 1911 their good effects were offset by influences which exerted unfavorable effects on the bond market. These influences were the Federal suits, the Sherman Antitrust Law and its interpretation, wide-spread labor disturbances, and radical political activity. Mr. Forbes adds:

"The movement of prices in the railroad-bond market during the year was confined within an unusually narrow limit and is reflected very clearly by the average price of ten active railroad bonds, all of which are a legal investment for New York savings banks. At the opening of the year the average price of these bonds was 96.20. At the close of August the average price of these same bonds was 95.20. Following the interpretation of the Sherman Antitrust Law by the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, there resulted an improvement in the bond market which continued until the close of the year. The average price of the ten railroad bonds quoted above at the close of the year was approximately 96, or within a fraction of the average price at the opening of the year. It will be noted that the varying influences affecting the bond market offset each other to such an extent that the fluctuations in bond prices during 1911 were smaller than in any year during the last decade."

While low interest rates resulted in a steady absorption of railroad bonds by bankers and other corporations, and prices were maintained, the buying was not sufficient to cause any decided upward movement of prices, the result being that, with some exceptions, "the majority of new railroad issues brought out during the year were not immediately absorbed by investors." At the same time, there came, as a notable feature, an "insistent and continuous demand for the better grade of bonds of the large public-service corporations." The reason for this Mr. Forbes cites as the stability of earning power of these bonds as shown in the years following the panic of 1907, which attracted many investors who had previously confined their purchases entirely to municipal and railroad bonds. A further reason was the higher yield from such bonds, and another strong influence in their favor the existence of public-service commissions in seventeen States, with powers which usually include "complete supervision of both the finances and conduct of business of the companies operating in their respective States." Mr. Forbes adds as to the future:

"The opening years of the twentieth century were a period of great industrial expansion and the sudden amassing of great fortunes, one of the unwholesome effects of which was to create a wide-spread spirit of speculation and extravagance. During 1911 there were strong indications that this spirit of speculation had been replaced to a considerable extent by greater conservatism in investment. While it is too much to say that during the last five years the business men of this country have changed from speculators to investors, the broadening demand for bonds by individual investors has been a wholesome and welcome development.

"I regard the outlook for the bond market in 1912 as favorable, altho such a mod-



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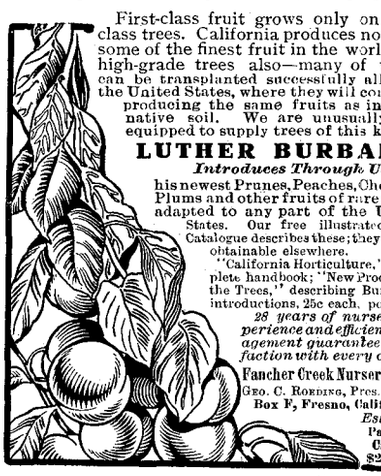

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erate revival of general business as may be reasonably expected may, and probably will, check any tendency toward greatly enhanced prices. . . . Underlying economic conditions I regard as sound, while our annual increment of wealth is large, even during years of moderate business activity."

COMMODITY PRICES A LITTLE LOWER

Bradstreet's general index number for commodity prices during December indicates a small recession, altho many articles entering into the total remain almost where they were. It is the sum total that indicates the decline. The number for January 1 stood at $8.9520, a decline of .3 of one per cent. Declines occurred in provisions, the leading items being eggs, sugar, and coffee. The decline in the index number leaves the number higher, however, than it was on January 1, 1910, by 1.3 per cent. Compared with January 1, 1909, there was a decline of 8.3 per cent., while compared with January 1, 1908, an increase of 7.9. Ten years ago (January 1, 1902) the index number stood at $7.6604, from which it appears that the figures for January 1, 1912, show an increase of 16.8 per cent. *Bradstreet's* prints the index numbers for a series of years as follows:

1902		1905		1908	
Jan.	$7.6604	June	$7.9073	Nov.	$8.0674
Feb.	7.6884	July	7.9160	Dec.	8.2133
Mar.	7.7632	Aug.	8.1111	1909	
April	7.7838	Sept.	8.2795	Jan.	8.2631
May	7.8828	Oct.	8.2298	Feb.	8.3022
June	7.8695	Nov.	8.2097	Mar.	8.2167
July	7.8380	Dec.	8.3014	April	8.3157
Aug.	7.8754	1906		May	8.3016
Sept.	7.9271	Jan.	8.3289	June	8.3960
Oct.	7.9924	Feb.	8.2415	July	8.4573
Nov.	8.0894	Mar.	8.2321	Aug.	8.5039
Dec.	8.1413	April	8.2987	Sept.	8.5906
1903		May	8.3054	Oct.	8.7478
Jan.	8.0789	June	8.3203	Nov.	8.9635
Feb.	8.0824	July	8.2835	Dec.	9.1262
Mar.	8.1300	Aug.	8.3376	1910	
April	8.1247	Sept.	8.4528	Jan.	9.2310
May	7.9567	Oct.	8.5580	Feb.	9.0730
June	7.8751	Nov.	8.7509	Mar.	9.1113
July	7.8706	Dec.	8.9023	April	9.1996
Aug.	7.7473	1907		May	9.0385
Sept.	7.7583	Jan.	8.9172	June	8.9105
Oct.	7.9083	Feb.	8.9953	July	8.9246
Nov.	7.8671	Mar.	9.1293	Aug.	8.8222
Dec.	7.8383	April	8.9640	Sept.	8.9519
1904		May	8.9356	Oct.	8.9267
Jan.	7.9885	June	8.9901	Nov.	8.8841
Feb.	8.0973	July	9.0409	Dec.	8.7844
Mar.	8.0882	Aug.	8.9304	1911	
April	7.9690	Sept.	8.8297	Jan.	8.8361
May	7.9352	Oct.	8.8506	Feb.	8.7662
June	7.7877	Nov.	8.7468	Mar.	8.6929
July	7.6318	Dec.	8.5246	April	8.5223
Aug.	7.7623	1908		May	8.4586
Sept.	7.7845	Jan.	8.2949	June	8.5294
Oct.	7.9213	Feb.	8.1289	July	8.5935
Nov.	8.0015	Mar.	7.9862	Aug.	8.6568
Dec.	8.0579	April	8.0650	Sept.	8.8191
1905		May	7.9629	Oct.	8.8065
Jan.	8.0827	June	7.7227	Nov.	8.8922
Feb.	8.0805	July	7.8224	Dec.	8.9824
Mar.	8.0979	Aug.	7.9328	1912	
April	7.9996	Sept.	7.9051	Jan.	8.9520
May	7.9700	Oct.	8.1039		

In another table *Bradstreet's* presents the index number for the several groups that make up the general index number, its figures embracing the past three years as follows:

	Jan. 1 1910	Jan. 1 1911	Dec. 1 1911	Jan. 1 1912
Breadstuffs	$0.1050	$0.0928	$0.1122	$0.1140
Live stock	.4010	.3905	.3885	.3900
Provisions	2.3577	2.2697	2.3460	2.2878
Fruits	.1695	.2119	.2191	.2132
Hides and leather	1.2850	1.0700	1.1600	1.1675
Textiles	2.7333	2.6045	2.3663	2.3756
Metals	.6208	.6607	.7054	.7192
Coal and Coke	.0069	.0060	.0062	.0063
Oils	.3728	.4294	.3794	.3709
Naval stores	.0938	.1283	.0838	.0909
Building materials	.0827	.0848	.0708	.0714
Chemicals and drugs	.5958	.5830	.7122	.7122
Miscellaneous	.4067	.3045	.4325	.4330
Total	$9.2310	$8.8361	$8.9824	$8.9520

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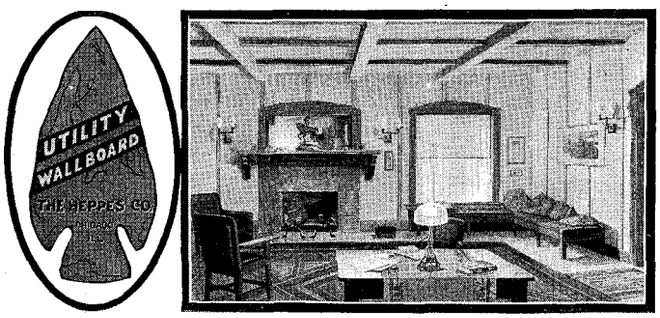

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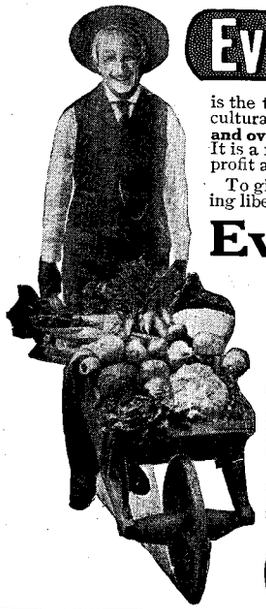

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Commenting on these items, the writer calls attention to the fact that nine groups advanced during the month of December, while three declined and one remained unchanged. Those which advanced were breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coke and coal, naval stores, and building materials, while those which declined were provisions and fruits and oils. From subdivisions of these groups it appears that 32 articles of consumption became dearer in December, while 21 were cheaper, and 53 remained stationary.

THE BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Clay Herrick, writing in *The Banker's Magazine*, insists on benefits as likely to be derived by security-holders from current movements to regulate more strictly the conduct of corporations. He admits the likelihood of "some temporary drawbacks during the period of adjustment," but believes that the sober second thought of candid minds is that benefits must flow as a final result. Inasmuch as the essentials of all good investments are safety of principal, stability of income, and ready marketability, there is little which can more effectively secure them than full publicity and strict regulation. These promise, not only to guard the interests of the general public in whose behalf they are undertaken, but just as surely to guard those of holders of securities. He says further:

"In the matter of stability and regularity of income, the present movement will contribute much, because after the matter has been thoroughly threshed out, no more interference on the part of the public need be looked for, and, in the case of public-service corporations at least, the attitude of the public will almost guarantee the regularity of interests or dividends, provided, of course, the corporation is in position to earn them.

"By way of illustration of this, the writer has in mind a public-service corporation in one of the large cities of the Central States, which, after a struggle of some years, has been granted franchises based on terms which allow to the stockholders dividends of 6 per cent. on the capital stock as fixt by valuation. The right of the stockholders to this dividend is not questioned, and the company, being clearly put in position to earn the income, the return to stockholders is all but guaranteed by the public.

"Similar conditions will be worked out as regards railroads and other large corporations. When the public has once passed upon what it regards as a fair return, and has established measures which it believes will prevent the abuses of the past, these corporations will be in position to work out their salvation under known conditions, and, under the specified restrictions, with entire freedom.

"The problems for the investor will then be only those of the property value and earning power of the company; which, tho not simple, are far less difficult than the present complicated riddles, which involve, in addition to the above, the matters of franchises, political manipulation, and abuses of management, which regulation will largely avoid. It must not be forgotten that the hostility of the public has been caused by, and is directed toward, the *abuses*, and not the legitimate operations of corporations."

The Financial World believes that the time is coming when all will see that in these matters the year 1911 was "a year of real material and moral progress." When memories of the strife have passed away,

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the results accomplished will remain "as a force for vast good." It says further:

"The passing year marks the end of the theory that monopolies mean stable prices, high wages, industrial efficiency, and American-trade supremacy. In its place has come the revival of the theory that competition is the life of business, for through competition alone all ingenuity and energy in a nation may be brought forth and developed to the full, while trusts and restraint of trade as practised in the last decade must have finally made mere automatons of free and thinking men. The elimination of individuality in favor of big business has never benefited a nation in the enjoyment of republican institutions or a people desirous of their continuation.

"An industrial and financial oligarchy—the rule of the few—constitutes a real danger to the life of a republic. That the country has awakened to the full appreciation of this is a valuable asset which the old year has bequeathed to posterity. The people themselves must shape this nation's economic future, and they will find the best way to do it. They have shown that they will not permit a few money kings and captains of industry to do it. They will not submit themselves to be taxed by trusts and monopolies. They prefer equal opportunities to big business, and for that reason the masses have striven to shake off the yoke of tyrannical trusts and greedy monopolies.

"That the latter feel that their doom has come is evidenced by their desire to permit the Government to regulate prices, everything, in fact, if only competition is not restored. Greedy capital, as incarnated in trust magnates, hates competition.

"Even the Labor Trust, the biggest of all trusts, whose brutal deeds have terrified the nation, has by the confession and conviction of the McNamara gang, received a deadly blow. Labor will have to mend its ways. It will no longer dare to supplant right and justice by exhibitions of its mere strength. It will no longer try to crush when it can not rule. With the downfall of the McNamaras, the rule of dynamite, the reign of labor despotism and terrorism, will cease. Labor's weapons will no longer consist of violence and destruction, instead of the appeal to right and reason. If labor is, as it claims, the creator of all wealth, it must live in peace with wealth and capital.

"Another gain of 1911 has been the spread of publicity—the best panacea of real or imaginary wrongs and misunderstandings. Secrecy is nobody's friend, save of the schemer, the evil-doer, and the rich malefactor. To know is to understand and to progress, to be just and fair. Those who depend on the good will and patronage of the people can only gain by taking them into their confidence. The people will then cease to suspect."

The Financial Chronicle emphasizes the temporary distress that has been caused rather than the resultant good that may follow. It says:

"The situation might be summed up in a nutshell by saying there was a complete lack of enterprise, such as is necessary to carry trade to new heights. Confidence was absent in a degree and to an extent that has not been witnessed since the closing years of the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. The causes, too, were the same, namely, politics and Governmental action of one kind or another. Men of large means, those who direct important undertakings and deem it necessary to keep in close touch with things, found the outlook dubious and hazardous, and accordingly refrained from engaging in new ventures of any great magnitude. Indeed, to embark upon undertakings requiring large outlays appeared to be so risky, in view of Con-

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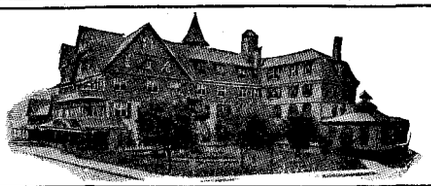

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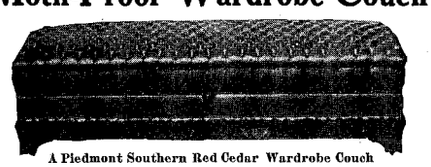

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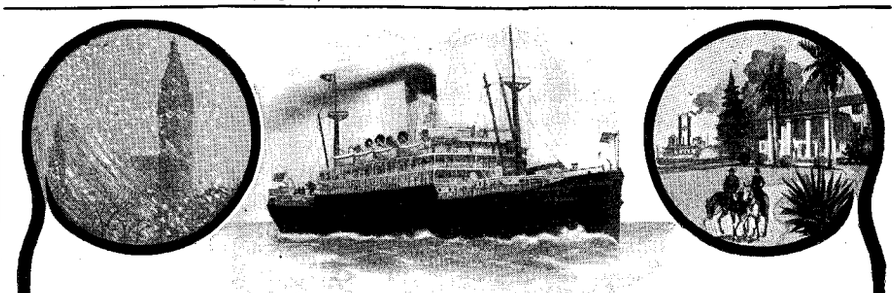

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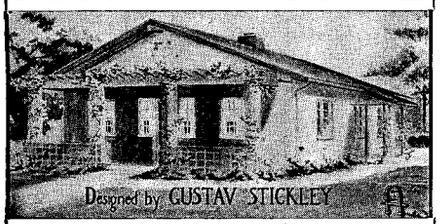

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gressional and Governmental activity, that there was a marked disinclination to make commitments of any kind that could by any possibility be avoided."

That business is sound, but the people in general afraid, was the contention of Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, in a recent address to bankers in New York. In the course of this address he said:

"It is certain that a condition created by twenty-five years of almost unchecked industrial growth on the one side and civic atrophy on the other can not be cured by any quackery, by any specific, by any cure-all legislation. The chief trouble is fear. General business is now in an unusually sound condition, but it is disturbed. It isn't greatly menaced by the amazing attitude of the Department of Justice in Washington—but it thinks it is. The people are also disturbed. They are not menaced by the mere size of corporations, but they think they are. Capital is afraid; the people are afraid. You can't banish fear by legislation. If you legislate hurriedly, you will probably increase it, and at the same time you may destroy the beneficent power of certain natural processes in which, after all, the real remedy lies.

"When general business comes to realize, as it will after a little, that the Sherman Law means no more to it than the law against larceny means to the average upright citizen—that will be a remedy. When the people come to understand, as they will after a while, that the shameful record which lies at the doors of the American Sugar Company in Brooklyn does not represent either the methods or the ideas of general business—that will be a remedy. When the prudent and law-abiding masses learn, as they will soon, that the McNamaras and the other criminals higher up who have not yet confest do not represent either the ideas or the methods of the laboring-man—that will be a remedy."

EXPORTS AND THE HIGH TARIFF

Returns of exports of manufactures from this country, for the first nine months of 1911, present a total of $871,000,000. For the same period of 1910, the total was $612,000,000. In good quarters it is believed that the total exports for the entire year will reach nearly $1,000,000,000. *The Financial World* points to these figures as furnishing "an arraignment of the protective tariff policy." It says:

"Our protective tariff laws, so it was claimed, were established to nurse our infant industries and protect us against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. Our infant industries must have become quite robust youngsters if we are now able to flood well-established industrial countries like England, Germany, and Belgium with an enormous amount of our manufactures, as has been the case this year. In other words, the products of our mills, with high-priced labor, have gone to markets where the sharpest competition prevails, and have undersold the products of this so-called pauper labor, against which our tariff pretends to protect our own labor.

"Is it possible that our protective tariff is maintained, not for our workingmen, but for the industrial barons who for decades have been both enriched by protection and benefited by the trusts, the offspring of the high tariff? No stronger argument in favor of a thorough downward revision of our tariff laws can be found than is contained in the statistics of this year's exports of American manufactures; for they show that our industries have long since passed their infantile stage, and that we have nothing to fear from the so-called pauper labor of the Old World."

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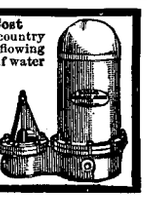

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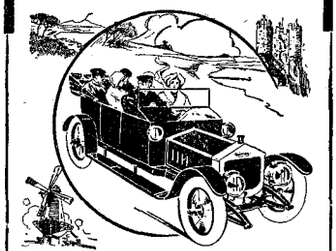

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RAILROAD

Steel Stability.

The first railway car was an adaptation of the old horse-drawn omnibus coach and built of wood. The style changed, but the wooden construction continued for eighty years, and still obtains on some lines.

Wood, even the best of it, is breakable and burnable. Steel is indestructible. It is unbreakable and unburnable.

All the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad running in and out of the Pennsylvania Station—sleeping cars, parlor cars, dining cars and day coaches—are made of steel. They are heavy and easy riding. They are electric-lighted, large, clean, sanitary and safe.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad was first to put the all-steel trains of cars in service on its fast express trains between New York and Chicago. Now the Pennsylvania runs only steel cars into its New York station." This is the New York Journal's recent editorial comment on all-steel equipment.

Experience has proved the safeguarding qualities of the all-steel car. It represents one of the greatest forward steps ever taken in railway car construction.

The "Pennsylvania Special," "The 24-Hour St. Louis," "The Pennsylvania Limited," "The Chicago Limited," are all-steel, from "cow-catcher" to end of observation platform.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 12.—In the German elections the Socialists gain many seats in the Reichstag, but mainly at the expense of the Radicals and Liberals.

Seven Turkish gunboats are sunk by an Italian squadron near the Bay of Kunfida in the Red Sea.

January 13.—Mr. Raymond Poincaré accepts the French premiership, retaining Mr. Delcassé as Minister of the Marine, and appointing Messrs. Bourgeois, Briand, and Millerand respectively Ministers of Labor, Justice, and War.

Unofficial returns received in Berlin show that the Socialists elected sixty-four members to the Reichstag.

Jules Verdrines establishes a new world's speed-record for aeroplanes at Pau, France, covering more than 88 miles in an hour in his monoplane.

January 14.—Yuan Shih-kai again approaches the Powers on the subject of a loan, using the argument that the abdication of the dynasty can now be prevented only by a supply of funds for war and administration. Dr. Sun Yat-sen reiterates his assertion that he is ready to cede to Yuan Shih-kai his place as President of the Chinese Republic.

January 15.—The United States cruiser *Maryland* is ordered to Guayaquil to protect American interests at Ecuador.

January 16.—A bomb thrown in the streets of Peking kills two of the military guards of Yuan Shi-kai.

The armistice in China has been extended to January 29.

Henry Labouchere, the founder of London *Truth*, dies in Italy.

More than 100 lives are believed to have been lost in storms off the British coast.

Domestic

January 12.—Some 15,000 workers in the textile mills in Lawrence, Mass., go out on strike because the State law reducing the working hours per week brings about a reduction of their weekly pay.

January 14.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock urges Government ownership of the telegraph.

The strikers at Lawrence attack the mills and the City Hall, and are charged by the militia.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Employer's Liability Law.

W. C. McDonald is inaugurated Governor of New Mexico.

January 15.—Public consideration of the arbitration treaties is agreed upon in the Senate by a vote of 58 to 8.

January 16.—President Taft, through the State Department, serves notice on President Gomez of Cuba that unless the law be upheld, and the military prohibited from interference in political affairs, the United States will be forced to intervene.

January 17.—Apropos of the break between Colonel Harvey and Woodrow Wilson, Henry Watterson declares that he had hoped to find in the Governor another Tilden, and had discovered a pedagog instead.

January 18.—President Taft commutes the sentence of Charles W. Morse on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Torney of the Army.

A Napoleon.—The man who is his own worst enemy usually carries on the fight to the bitter end.—*Puck.*

How It Struck Him.—THE GIRL—"I'm shocked at the way father treated you. I've almost worshiped papa, but it seems my idol has feet of clay."

THE SUITOR—"Clay? Concrete, more likely!"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Reason.—MAN—"Is there any reason why I should give you five cents?"

BOY—"Well, if I had a nice high hat like yours I wouldn't want it soaked with snowballs."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Worth It.—"Didn't that man complain when you charged him for a broken appointment?"

"No," replied the dentist; "he said breaking an appointment with me was worth every cent it cost."—*Washington Star.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. E. C.," White Plains, N. Y.—"Do the two words 'piezometer' and 'pitometer' refer to the same mechanical device, or do they represent two different instruments?"

These terms do not refer to the same apparatus, altho both of the instruments to which they refer are used for the measuring of fluids. A "piezometer" in various applications (as mentioned in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1338, col. 2) records the amount of *pressure* that can be applied to a fluid, or that a fluid exerts under stated conditions; whereas, a "pitometer" is an instrument that records the *velocity* of any fluid in motion, such as the water passing through a water-main or in an open stream.

"G. P. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"What is the pronunciation of (1) 'café noir,' (2) 'table d'hote'?"

(1) ca″fay′ nwar (a in first syllable of first word as in ask, vowel in second syllable as in ate; vowel in second word as in arm). (2) ta′bl dot (a in first syllable of first word as in arm; vowel in second word as in no).

"O. L. G." South Boardman, Mich.—"(1) Please state if 'address' is ever correctly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. (2) Is a marked stress correctly placed on the last syllable of 'elector,' 'executor,' 'relator,' 'juror,' and 'prior'?"

(1) "Address" as a noun is sometimes heard, but erroneously, accented on the first syllable. Both verb and noun should be pronounced alike—with the accent on the last syllable. (2) These words should never be accented on the last syllable.

"H. H.," New Canaan, Ct.—"Please state which is correct, 'He is a purist,' or 'He is a grammarian.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "purist" in this sense as "an advocate of purism [the quality of adhering to or insisting upon purity, especially in an excessive degree; in modern use chiefly applied to strictness in regard to the legitimacy or proper authorization of words, syntax, and rhetoric]; one who is overparticular as to purity of literary style." The same authority defines "grammarian" in the sense intended as "one skilled in grammar; a philologist." As these two words are different in signification, it is clear that the proper expression to use depends entirely upon the meaning intended to be conveyed by the speaker or writer.

"L. L. C.," Chaney, Okla.—"(1) Please give the correct meaning of the phrase 'Bacchus is willing.' (2) Are foreign-born women required to take out naturalization papers in order to vote and is the rule different in school elections from other elections?"

(1) The phrase should read "Barkis is willin'." Barkis is a character in the novel "David Copperfield," in love with the faithful nurse of David, Clara Peggotty. He proposes marriage to her in a message which reads, "Barkis is willin'."

(2) A foreign-born woman generally becomes a citizen of the United States by the naturalization of her husband. Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," p. 469, says on this point: "Minor children, tho born out of the United States, if living within the United States at the time of the naturalization of the parents, become citizens by virtue of the naturalization of the parents. . . . A married woman may be naturalized, even without the concurrence of her husband, and an alien woman becomes a citizen when her husband is naturalized." However, in some States, foreign-born women can not legally vote at a school or other election without first securing naturalization papers. Apply to the Attorney-General of the United States for a copy of the law of Oklahoma on this point.

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Tire Cost—Where It Goes

23% is Due to Rim-Cutting—
25% is Due to Overloading

We sent out men to look at thousands of ruined clincher tires.

And 23 per cent of all those tires were rim-cut.

Sometimes this ruin is the driver's fault. He runs the tire partly deflated.

It is usually due to a puncture.

A clincher tire which goes flat may be wrecked in a moment—ruined beyond repair.

On the other side, note this:

No-Rim-Cut tires are more widely used than any other make of tire.

Men know they can't rim-cut, so they get more abuse—more under-inflation—than any other tire that's made.

But, despite all this neglect, we have never had an instance of rim-cutting in all the hundreds of thousands used.

Most tires are overloaded.

Not through any fault of the motor car maker. He equips for expected load.

But you add heavy extras.

And some of your passengers sometimes overweigh the expected 150 pounds.

The result is a blow-out.

That's why we make No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size. The manner of fitting permits that.

That means 10 per cent more air—

Ten per cent more carrying capacity.

And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Yet these tires which can't rim-cut—these oversize tires—now cost no more than other standard tires. That's why they outsell others.

Average Saving, $20 Per Tire

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions double the life of a tire. This judgment is based on 13 years of experience, with 800,000 Goodyear tires.

If that is so, this single invention is saving an average of $20 per tire, figuring various sizes. On our output this year that will mean $10,000,000.

Those figures, of course, are only approximate. One can't be exact on the cost of tire upkeep.

Proper care and inflation, roads, speed, loads, etc., all affect tire mileage.

But the figures are fair.

Certain it is that No-Rim-Cut tires save all the ruin of rim-cutting.

Certain it is that their 10 per cent oversize adds an average of 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

No Extra Cost

These patented tires, when first brought out, cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

Now they cost an equal price. Our multiplied output has cut the cost of production.

Note what that means.

No-Rim-Cut tires, 10 per cent over-size, cost just the same as old-type clincher tires. The saving is entirely clear.

You get all their advantages by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

By Far the Leading Tire

Now note the judgment of users.

The demand for these tires has doubled over and over. It now exceeds the demand for any other type of tire.

Last year's sales on No-Rim-Cut tires exceeded the previous 12 years put together.

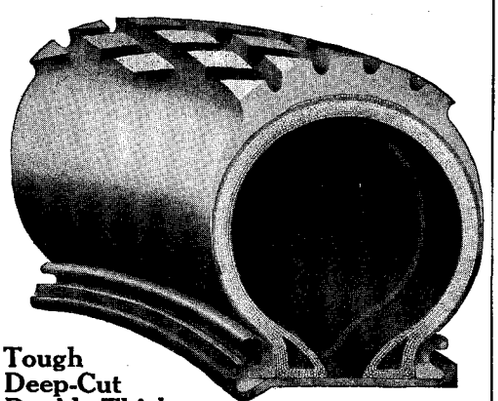
This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That's the result of experience.

These tires have been tested by not less than 100,000 users. And that is the result of the testing.

Isn't that evidence enough?

THE NEW GOODYEAR NON-SKID TREAD



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Deep-Cut
Double-Thick

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Non-Skid Treads, if Wanted

Now these tires, if you want it, come equipped with an ideal Non-Skid tread.

Not any short-lived protection. Not a mere corrugation in a regular tread.

This is an extra tread, vulcanized onto the regular, so it gives you a double thick tread.

This extra tread is of very tough rubber. And its thickness permits these deep cut, enduring blocks.

The road surface is grasped by countless edges and angles—grasped with a bulldog grip.

Each block widens out at the base, so the strain is distributed the same as on smooth-tread tires.

One moment's comparison reveals a dozen advantages over any other non-skid invention. We have worked for three years to perfect it.

The Final Tire

The tire of the future, beyond any question, will be this No-Rim-Cut type.

The old-type clincher—the hooked-base tire—is being displaced on thousands of cars each month.

After 13 years of tire making we consider this tire the best that we ever can make.

It is so close to perfection that our liberal warrant now costs us but a trifle per tire.

Rubber never can be made more impervious to wear. Fabric can never be made more enduring.

This type and this tire, in our estimation, represent finality in tires.

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts, based on 13 years of tire making, which every tire user should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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